

study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(bactericidal activity of, potentiation by Mycodex Pet Shampoo)

=> fil medline

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:06:48 ON 25 FEB 2003

FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 FEB 2003 (20030222/UP). FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

On June 9, 2002, MEDLINE was reloaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2003 vocabulary. See <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/summ2003.html> for a description on changes.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d all tot

L96 ANSWER 1 OF 5 MEDLINE
AN 2002631763 MEDLINE
DN 22277471 PubMed ID: 12389342
TI The in vivo pediculicidal efficacy of a natural remedy.
AU Mumcuoglu Kosta Y; Miller Jacqueline; Zamir Chen; Zentner Gary; Helbin Valery; Ingber Arie
CS Department of Parasitology, Hebrew University Medical School, Jerusalem, Israel.. kostam@cc.huji.ac.il
SO ISRAEL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, (2002 Oct) 4 (10) 790-3.
Journal code: 100930740. ISSN: 1565-1088.
CY Israel
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200211
ED Entered STN: 20021023
Last Updated on STN: 20021213
Entered Medline: 20021114
AB BACKGROUND: Head louse infestations are prevalent worldwide. Over the past 20-25 years, 15-20% of all children in Israel between 4 and 13 years of age have been infested with head lice. This is mainly due to the existence of ineffective pediculicides on the market. OBJECTIVE: To examine the pediculicidal efficacy and safety of a natural remedy ("Chick-Chack") and to compare it in an open clinical study with a known pesticide spray. METHODS: The natural remedy, which contains coconut oil, anise oil and ylang ylang oil, was applied to the hair of infested children three times at 5 day intervals. Each treatment lasted for 15 minutes. The control pediculicide was a spray formulation containing permethrin, malathion, **piperonyl butoxide**, isododecane and propellant gas, which was applied twice for 10 minutes with a 10 day interval between applications. RESULTS: Of 940 children, aged 6-14 years, from six schools in Jerusalem who were examined for head louse infestation, 199 (21.2%) were infested with lice and eggs, while 164 (17.4%) were infested only with nits. Altogether, 119 children were randomly treated with either the natural remedy or the control product. Treatment was successful with the natural remedy in 60 children (92.3%) and with the control pediculicide in 59 children (92.2%). There were no significant side effects associated with either formulation. CONCLUSIONS: The natural remedy was very effective in controlling louse infestations under clinical conditions and caused no serious side effects.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Human

Adolescent
 Chi-Square Distribution
 Child
 Drug Combinations
 Follow-Up Studies
 Insecticides: AD, administration & dosage
 *Insecticides: TU, therapeutic use
 Insecticides, Botanical: AD, administration & dosage
 Insecticides, Botanical: TU, therapeutic use
 Insecticides, Organothiophosphate: AD, administration & dosage
 Insecticides, Organothiophosphate: TU, therapeutic use
 Lice Infestations: DI, diagnosis
 *Lice Infestations: DT, drug therapy
 Malathion: AD, administration & dosage
 Malathion: TU, therapeutic use
 *Pediculus
 Permethrin: AD, administration & dosage
 Permethrin: TU, therapeutic use
 Pesticide Synergists: AD, administration & dosage
 Pesticide Synergists: TU, therapeutic use
Pimpinella
 Piperonyl Butoxide: AD, administration & dosage
 Piperonyl Butoxide: TU, therapeutic use
 Plant Oils: AD, administration & dosage
 *Plant Oils: TU, therapeutic use
 *Scalp Dermatoses: DT, drug therapy
 Time Factors

RN 121-75-5 (Malathion); 51-03-6 (Piperonyl Butoxide); 52645-53-1
 (Permethrin); 8001-31-8 (coconut oil)
 CN 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Insecticides); 0 (Insecticides, Botanical); 0
 (Insecticides, Organothiophosphate); 0 (Pesticide Synergists); 0 (Plant
 Oils)

L96 ANSWER 2 OF 5 MEDLINE
 AN 2002138579 MEDLINE
 DN 21864421 PubMed ID: 11874521
 TI Plasma achiral and chiral pharmacokinetic behaviour of intravenous
 oxfendazole co-administered with **piperonyl butoxide** in
sheep.
 AU Sanchez S; Small J; Jones D G; McKellar Q A
 CS Area Farmacologia, Facultad de Cs. Veterinarias, UNCPBA, Campus
 Universitario, Tandil, Argentina.. ssanchez@vet.unicen.edu.ar
 SO JOURNAL OF VETERINARY PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, (2002 Feb) 25 (1)
 7-13.
 Journal code: 7910920. ISSN: 0140-7783.
 CY England: United Kingdom
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 200204
 ED Entered STN: 20020305
 Last Updated on STN: 20020412
 Entered Medline: 20020411
 AB Co-administration of **piperonyl butoxide** (PB)
 potentiates fenbendazole (FBZ) in small ruminants. The resultant increase
 in bioavailability of FBZ and its metabolite oxfendazole (OFZ) has
 important implications for the efficacy of these drugs against
 benzimidazole (BZD)-resistant strains of *Teladorsagia circumcincta*. This
 study evaluated the racemic (achiral) and enantiomeric (chiral) plasma
 disposition kinetics of OFZ and its metabolites after the
 co-administration of PB and OFZ in **sheep**. Six 6-8-month-old,
 parasite-free, female Dorset **sheep** (30-40 kg) were used in a
 two-phase crossover experiment. In phase I, three **sheep** received

30 mg/kg PB orally, followed by a single intravenous (i.v.) injection of OFZ at 5 mg/kg. The other three animals were treated similarly except that 5 mL of water replaced PB. In phase 2, treatments for the two groups were reversed and were given 14 days after the initiation of phase I. Three analytes OFZ, FBZ and fenbendazole sulphone (FBZSO(2)) were recovered in plasma up to 48 h post-treatment in both experimental groups. Achiral and chiral pharmacokinetic (PK) profiles for OFZ, after the co-administration of PB, were characterized by a significantly greater area under the concentration--time curve (AUC) and a longer mean residence time (MRT). Chiral OFZ distribution ratios were comparable in both treatment groups.

Piperonyl butoxide treatment markedly influenced the plasma PK profiles for FBZ and FBZSO(2) following OFZ administration. Production of FBZ was enhanced as reflected by increased (> 60%) AUC, delayed T(max) and a significantly delayed (> 45%) elimination ($t(1/2)(el)$). Although AUC values for FBZSO(2) were not significantly different between groups, this metabolite was depleted more slowly from plasma ($t(1/2)(el)$ > 60% and MRT > 42%) following PB treatment. This study demonstrated that PB co-administration is associated with an inhibition of OFZ biotransformation, as evidenced by the significantly higher plasma concentrations of OFZ and FBZ, and this could have important implications in terms of anti-parasite therapy against BZD-resistant parasite strains.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Administration, Oral

Anthelmintics: AD, administration & dosage

Anthelmintics: BL, blood

Anthelmintics: CH, chemistry

*Anthelmintics: PK, pharmacokinetics

Area Under Curve

Benzimidazoles: AD, administration & dosage

Benzimidazoles: BL, blood

Benzimidazoles: CH, chemistry

*Benzimidazoles: PK, pharmacokinetics

Biological Availability

Cross-Over Studies

Drug Interactions

Drug Therapy, Combination

Infusions, Intravenous: VE, veterinary

Isomerism

Pesticide Synergists: AD, administration & dosage

Pesticide Synergists: BL, blood

*Pesticide Synergists: PK, pharmacokinetics

Piperonyl Butoxide: AD, administration & dosage

Piperonyl Butoxide: BL, blood

***Piperonyl Butoxide: PK, pharmacokinetics**

***Sheep: ME, metabolism**

RN 51-03-6 (Piperonyl Butoxide); 53716-50-0 (oxfendazole)

CN 0 (Anthelmintics); 0 (Benzimidazoles); 0 (Pesticide Synergists)

L96 ANSWER 3 OF 5 MEDLINE

AN 2001492448 MEDLINE

DN 21425867 PubMed ID: 11534900

TI Combinations of Azadirachta indica and Cedrus deodara oil with **piperonyl butoxide**, MGK-264 and Embelia ribes against *Lymnaea acuminata*.

AU Rao I G; Singh D K

CS Department of Zoology, DDU Gorakhpur University, UP, India.

SO CHEMOSPHERE, (2001 Sep) 44 (8) 1691-5.

Journal code: 0320657. ISSN: 0045-6535.

CY England: United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 200201

ED Entered STN: 20010906
 Last Updated on STN: 20020125
 Entered Medline: 20020108

AB The binary and tertiary combinations of plant-derived molluscicides *Azadirachta indica* and *Cedrus deodara* oil with synergists MGK-264, **piperonyl butoxide** (PB) and fruit powder of *Embelia ribes* were used against the *Lymnaea acuminata*. It was observed that the toxic effects of these mixtures were time- and dose-dependent. The binary and tertiary mixtures of plant-derived molluscicides with synergists were more toxic with respect to the single treatment of the plant-derived molluscicides. Maximum synergistic action in binary and tertiary combinations was found in *A. indica* + *C. deodara* oil and *A. indica* + PB + *C. deodara* in 1:7 and 1:5:7 ratio, respectively.

CT Check Tags: Animal
 ***Cedrus**: CH, chemistry
 Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
 Drug Interactions
 Fruit
 ***Meliaceae**: CH, chemistry
 Pest Control
 ***Plant Extracts**: PD, pharmacology
 ***Plant Oils**: PD, pharmacology
 Plants
 Powders
 *Snails

CN 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (Plant Oils); 0 (Powders)

L96 ANSWER 4 OF 5 MEDLINE
 AN 96229274 MEDLINE
 DN 96229274 PubMed ID: 8635885
 TI Resistance and the control of **sheep** ectoparasites.
 AU Levot G W
 CS Biological and Chemical Research Institute, NSW Agriculture, Rydalmere, Australia.
 SO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR PARASITOLOGY, (1995 Nov) 25 (11) 1355-62. Ref: 35
 Journal code: 0314024. ISSN: 0020-7519.
 CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 199607
 ED Entered STN: 19960719
 Last Updated on STN: 19960815
 Entered Medline: 19960711

AB For about 100 years Australian woolgrowers have used a variety of chemicals to control blowflies, lice and other ectoparasites of **sheep**. While the chemicals have changed considerably the application technology has not changed very much at all. Chemicals registered for use on **sheep** have paralleled the evolution of synthetic insecticides with the unfortunate consequence of the development of resistance in the Australian **sheep** blowfly, *Lucilia cuprina*, following closely behind. Organochlorine (dieldrin) resistance peaked at about 70% in 1958 when unacceptable residues in meat and wool forced their withdrawal. Organophosphate (OP) resistance appeared in 1965. With no alternative insecticide classes until 1979, OP resistance reached near fixation levels by the early 1970s and has remained unchanged. OP resistance has reduced the protection period from over 16 weeks to about 6 weeks. Moreover, resistance has decreased the effectiveness of many flystrike dressings to unacceptably low levels. OPs are still very effective against **sheep** body lice, *Bovicola ovis* but control is

hampered by inadequate application via plunge or shower dipping. Synthetic pyrethroid (SP) pour-on products were released in 1981 but resistance developed by 1985 and many woolgrowers were unable to eradicate lice with pour-on products. Highest Resistance Factors at this time were only about 26 x but this was sufficient to prevent pour-ons working efficiently. By 1991 a population from Hartley in NSW was found to be 642 x resistant to cypermethrin with side-resistance conferred to the other SPs. SP resistance was partially suppressible by **piperonyl butoxide** but field trials suggested that the resulting improvement in efficacy was not sufficient to be commercially attractive. OPs remain very effective if applied correctly and the release of ivermectin and 2 benzoylphenyl urea products significantly improves the prospects for resistance management. However the increasing environmental concern about the persistence of chemical residues in wool has stimulated interest in biological control of **sheep** lice by *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Dieldrin: TU, therapeutic use
Diptera

Ectoparasitic Infestations: PC, prevention & control

*Ectoparasitic Infestations: VE, veterinary

*Insecticide Resistance

*Insecticides: TU, therapeutic use

Lice

Meat

Pesticide Residues

Sheep

*Sheep Diseases

Wool

RN 60-57-1 (Dieldrin)

CN 0 (Insecticides); 0 (Pesticide Residues)

L96 ANSWER 5 OF 5 MEDLINE

AN 95031807 MEDLINE

DN 95031807 PubMed ID: 7945099

TI Efficacy against **sheep** lice (*Bovicola ovis*) and fleece wetting of six shower dip preparations.

AU Higgs A R; Love R A; Morcombe P W

CS Animal Industries Division, Department of Agriculture, Albany, Western Australia.

SO AUSTRALIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL, (1994 Jul) 71 (7) 207-10.

Journal code: 0370616. ISSN: 0005-0423.

CY Australia

DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199411

ED Entered STN: 19941222

Last Updated on STN: 19990129

Entered Medline: 19941118

AB The relative efficacy of 6 shower dip chemicals most frequently used for the treatment of **sheep** lice (*Bovicola ovis*) in Western Australia was examined. Groups of 20 **sheep** infested with lice were treated with products containing either alphamethrin, cyhalothrin, diazinon or diazinon plus **piperonyl butoxide** and rotenone, formulated as emulsifiable concentrates, and with products containing either coumaphos or magnesium fluorosilicate, formulated as wettable powders. All treatments were applied through a shower dip (Sunbeam model SSD). Inspections for lice were conducted until 9 months after dipping. No lice were found on **sheep** treated with the 4 emulsifiable concentrate products. In contrast, treatment with the wettable powders, which contained either coumaphos or magnesium fluorosilicate as the active

ingredient, did not eradicate the lice infestations. The degree to which the fleece was wetted was assessed 20 minutes after dipping and showed that the wettable powder dips penetrated the fleece less than the emulsifiable concentrate dips. Less fluid was retained by wool staples in an in-vitro test when dip wash was made with the wettable powders. It was concluded that the degree of wetting attained at dipping was an important factor in achieving eradication of **sheep** lice.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Male
 Administration, Topical
 Coumaphos: AD, administration & dosage
 Coumaphos: TU, therapeutic use
 Diazinon: AD, administration & dosage
 Diazinon: TU, therapeutic use
 Drug Combinations
 Drug Resistance
 Fluorides: AD, administration & dosage
 Fluorides: TU, therapeutic use
 Insecticides: AD, administration & dosage
 *Insecticides: TU, therapeutic use
 Insecticides, Botanical: AD, administration & dosage
 Insecticides, Botanical: TU, therapeutic use
 Lice Infestations: DT, drug therapy
 *Lice Infestations: VE, veterinary
 Magnesium Silicates: AD, administration & dosage
 Magnesium Silicates: TU, therapeutic use
 Piperonyl Butoxide: AD, administration & dosage
 Piperonyl Butoxide: TU, therapeutic use
 Pyrethrins: AD, administration & dosage
 Pyrethrins: TU, therapeutic use
 Rotenone: AD, administration & dosage
 Rotenone: TU, therapeutic use
 Sheep
 *Sheep Diseases: DT, drug therapy
 Wool: PS, parasitology
 RN 17084-08-1 (hexafluorosilicate); 333-41-5 (Diazinon); 51-03-6
 (Piperonyl Butoxide); 52315-07-8 (cypermethrin); 56-72-4 (Coumaphos);
 68085-85-8 (cyhalothrin); 83-79-4 (Rotenone)
 CN 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Fluorides); 0 (Insecticides); 0 (Insecticides,
 Botanical); 0 (Magnesium Silicates); 0 (Pyrethrins)

=> fil wpix

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:16:04 ON 25 FEB 2003
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

FILE LAST UPDATED: 24 FEB 2003 <20030224/UP>
 MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200313 <200313/DW>
 DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> DUE TO TECHNICAL ISSUES THE SDIS FOR UPDATES 200302-200304
 BASED ON ENTRY DATE (ED) MAY CONTAIN DOCUMENTS PREVIOUSLY
 DISTRIBUTED. IF YOU ENCOUNTER ANY SURPLUS DOCUMENTS OF THIS
 KIND, PLEASE CONTACT OUR HELPDESKS. UNJUSTIFIED CHARGES
 INCURRED WILL BE REVOKED OF COURSE.
 WE APOLOGIZE FOR ANY INCONVENIENCE CAUSED. <<<

>>> SLART (Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation) is now
 available in the /ABEX field. An additional search field
 /BIX is also provided which comprises both /BI and /ABEX <<<

>>> PATENT IMAGES AVAILABLE FOR PRINT AND DISPLAY <<<

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES,
SEE <http://www.derwent.com/dwpi/updates/dwpcov/index.html> <<<

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf <<<

>>> FOR INFORMATION ON ALL DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX USER
GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.derwent.com/userguides/dwpi_guide.html <<<

=> d all abeq tech abex tot

L118 ANSWER 1 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2003-058773 [05] WPIX
DNC C2003-015231
TI Mixture useful for protection against pests e.g. insects, comprises
carrier and at least one insecticide, ectoparasitide, endoparasitide,
viricide, and/or bacteriacide.
DC A96 B05 C03
IN BONEWITZ, E H; GREESON, J S
PA (DAIR-N) DAIRY SOLUTIONS LLC
CYC 100
PI WO 2002087323 A1 20021107 (200305)* EN 12p A01N025-04 <--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
US 2002193346 A1 20021219 (200306) A01N055-00 <--
ADT WO 2002087323 A1 WO 2002-US72 20020103; US 2002193346 A1 US 2001-844316
20010426
PRAI US 2001-844316 20010426
IC ICM A01N025-04; A01N055-00
ICS A01N025-00; A01N037-34; A01N053-00
AB WO 200287323 A UPAB: 20030121
NOVELTY - A mixture comprises a carrier (A) having a viscosity of 150 -
600 centistokes and at least one of an insecticide, ectoparasitide,
endoparasitide, viricide, and/or bacteriacide blended with (A).
ACTIVITY - Insecticide; Antiparasitic; Arachnicide; Arthropodicide;
Virucide; Antibacterial.
No biological data given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - For application on animals to provide protection against pests
(claimed) e.g. insects, parasites, arachnids and/or other anthropods,
ectoparasites, endoparasites, viruses, bacteria and/or other
microorganisms.
ADVANTAGE - The mixture regulates the growth of the pests and/or can
interrupt, interdict, or prevent their bleeding or ovipositing cycle. The
mixture lies on top of the animal's coat of hair, therefore making the
active ingredient easily transmissible to e.g. flies and lice, when they
land or are deposited on the animal. This ensures more efficient and more
effective killing of target pests. This also minimizes the potential for
transdermal absorption of the active ingredients into the animal's body
and in turn minimizes or prevents contamination of the human food chain.
The weight, mass, and the viscosity of the carrier ensures proper spray
pattern to adequately cover the target animal. The spray is less affected
by wind currents and hence achieves the required contact with the target
animal. The carrier also minimizes run off and loss of active ingredient
during rain storms or in situations where the animals are dosed with water
either for cooling or cleaning them. The carrier also itself imparts a

physical kill mechanism.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-W04C; B02-E; B02-I; B04-A07C; B04-B01C3; B04-C03; B05-A03A;
B05-A03B; B06-A03; B14-A01; B14-A02; B14-B02; B14-B04B;
B14-S12; C02-E; C02-I; C04-A07C; C04-B01C3; C04-C03;
C05-A03A; C05-A03B; C06-A03; C14-A01; C14-A02; C14-B02; C14-B04B;
C14-S12

TECH UPTX: 20030121

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (A) is oil-based (preferably mineral oil), or is chemically inert having a viscosity of 225 - 450 (preferably 300 - 350) centistokes. At least one insecticide, ectoparasitide, or endoparasitide is a pyrethroid, organopolysiloxane, organophosphate, ivermectin, or eprinomectin. Preferred Mixture: The mixture further includes a pigment having at least one of the properties of being light reflective, or UVA and UVB blocking or absorptive.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Pigment: The pigment is zinc oxide or titanium dioxide.

ABEX

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - Permethrin and pyrethrin are specifically claimed as the insecticide or ectoparasitide.
Teflo 30 is specifically disclosed as (A).

ADMINISTRATION - The mixture is applied by spraying or pouring (claimed). No dosage given.

EXAMPLE - Permethrin (1.024 vol.%) was heated to 140 degrees F for 6 - 8 hours and was lightly agitated. The permethrin was then thoroughly blended with **piperonyl** butoxide (1 vol.%). The resulting solution was then mixed with Teflo 30 (white mineral oil) (97.976 vol.%) having a viscosity of 300 - 375 centistokes. The mixture was vigorously stirred to achieve uniform blending. The mixture was then ready for packaging or application to an animal.

L118 ANSWER 2 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 2002-566570 [60] WPIX

DNC C2002-160539

TI Topical foaming composition useful as an insect repellent, comprises an insect repellent and a foamable base with a foaming agent.

DC A96 B05 C03 D21 D22

IN GONZALEZ, A D; HUBBARD, B J; KALAFSKY, R E; LEE, K; PECHKO, A H

PA (AVON) AVON PROD INC; (GONZ-I) GONZALEZ A D; (HUBB-I) HUBBARD B J;
(KALA-I) KALAFSKY R E; (LEEK-I) LEE K; (PECH-I) PECHKO A H

CYC 97

PI WO 2002043490 A1 20020606 (200260)* EN 18p A01N025-06 <--

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU
SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2002017896 A 20020611 (200264) A01N025-06 <--

ADT WO 2002043490 A1 WO 2001-US44359 20011127; AU 2002017896 A AU 2002-17896
20011127

FDT AU 2002017896 A Based on WO 200243490

PRAI US 2000-724312 20001128

IC ICM A01N025-06

AB WO 200243490 A UPAB: 20021031

NOVELTY - A topical foaming composition comprises an insect repellent (A) and a foamable base having a foaming agent. The composition forms fast-breaking foam when dispensed from a container.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIMS is also included for a method of application an insect repellent to the skin.

ACTIVITY - Insect repellent.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.

USE - The composition (A) is used as an insect repellent (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The composition is aesthetically acceptable. It provides a convenient, easy, targeted application of the insect repellent, a continuous film onto the skin of the user. The composition also provides more uniform and even coverage of the insect repellent active over the skin to which it is applied, compared to non-foaming composition.

Dwg.0/0

FS

CPI

FA

AB; DCN

MC

CPI: A12-V01; A12-V04C; B04-A07C; B04-B01C1; B04-C02; B04-C03; B06-A02; B07-D04C; B07-D05; B10-D03; B10-E04A; B10-E04C; B10-F02; B12-M09; B14-B05; B14-R05; C04-A07C; C04-B01C1; C04-C02; C04-C03; C06-A02; C07-D04C; C07-D05; C10-D03; C10-E04A; C10-E04C; C10-F02; C12-M09; C14-B05; C14-R05; D09-E02

TECH

UPTX: 20020919

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The composition further comprises a sunscreen and a film former. The composition comprises (wt.%):

- (i) (A) (0.1 - 70);
- (ii) foamable surfactant (0.1 - 30);
- (iii) propellant (less than 30, preferably 6 - 10);
- (iv) sunscreen (1 - 30); and
- (v) film former (0.1 - 10).

Preferred Container: The container is an aerosol or non-aerosol container. The container further includes a fine mesh dispensing aperture.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (A) is N,N diethyl-meta-toluamide, ethyl butylacetylaminopropionate, oil of citronella, soybean oil, pyrethrum or its derivative, para-menthane-3,8-diol, hydroxyethyl isobutyl piperidine carboxylate, **piperonyl butoxide**, **lemongrass** or other essential oil, ethyl hexanediol, camphor or its derivative, and/or di-N-propyl isocinchomeronate (preferably N,N diethyl-meta-toluamide, ethyl butylacetylaminopropionate and/or hydroxyethyl isobutyl piperidine carboxylate). The surfactant is phosphate compound, sulfate, sarcosinate, betaine, alkyl acid salt, alkanolamide, quaternary salt compound, silicone surfactant, soap and/or isothionate. The film former is 1-5C alkyl galactomannan, trimethylpentanediol/adipic acid/isononanoic acid, dimethiconol, and/or dimethicone.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The surfactant is alkyl polyglucose or polysorbate. The film former is isododecane/ethylene mixed copolymer, adipic acid diethylene glycol/glycerin crosspolymer, trimethylpentanediol/adipic acid copolymer, PVP/hexadecene copolymer, PVP/eicosene copolymer, alpha-olefin/isopropyl maleate/MA polymer, cycloalkyl methacrylate copolymer/isododecane trimethyl polysiloxane, octadecene/MA copolymer, PPG-12/SMDI copolymer, acrylates 10-30C alkyl acrylate crosspolymer, cetyl hydroxyethylcellulose, diglycol/cyclohexane-dimethanol/isophthalate/sulfoisophthalate copolymer, acrylate octylacrylamide copolymer, polyurethane, polyethylene, beeswax (natural and/or synthetic), and/or natural gum.

ABEX

ADMINISTRATION - The composition is administered topically.

EXAMPLE - A composition contained (wt.%): hydroxyethyl cetyltrimonium phosphate (1.7), N,N diethyltoluamide (15), propylene glycol (5), glycereth-7-triacetate (3), tocopherol (1), octyl methoxycinnamate (6), octyl salicylate (4), oxybenzone (1), cetyl hydroxyethylcellulose (0.2) and water (63.1).

L118 ANSWER 3 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 2002-474364 [51] WPIX

DNC C2002-135039

TI Agent for protecting animals e.g. cat and dog from pests such as flea, mite and mosquito, contains 2-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropyl 3-phenoxy benzyl ether (ethofenprox) and 6-(propyl **piperonyl**)-butyl carbityl ether (**piperonyl** butoxide).

DC B03 C02

PA (EART) EARTH SEIYAKU KK

CYC 1

PI JP 2002080308 A 20020319 (200251)* 9p A01N031-14 <--

ADT JP 2002080308 A JP 2001-195509 20010627

PRAI JP 2000-193968 20000628

IC ICM A01N031-14

ICS A01N025-34; A01N037-06; A01N043-30;
A01N043-40; A01N047-12

AB JP2002080308 A UPAB: 20020812

NOVELTY - Insect pest protecting agent for animals containing 2-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropyl 3-phenoxy benzyl ether (ethofenprox) and 6-(propyl **piperonyl**)-butyl carbityl ether (**piperonyl** butoxide) as active components, is new.

ACTIVITY - Insect pesticide.

Sample liquid containing 5 wt.% of ethofenprox and 7.5 wt.% of **piperonyl** butoxide was prepared. The sample was applied per dog (3.6 ml) and per cat (1.2 ml), parasitized with cat flea imago (25 imagoes each of male and female). The number of parasites remaining on the animal after 3 days were evaluated. No parasites were found to be present on the animals treated with the sample solution compared to control (untreated animal) which showed 86.4% parasites on the animal.

Ethofenprox and **piperonyl** butoxide were mixed at a ratio of 1:1 and dissolved in acetone. Mortality rate of the solution (containing ethofenprox at a concentration of 0.027 wt.%) with respect to cat flea imago was evaluated after 24 hours and 48 hours, at 25 deg. C thermostat chamber. The mortality rate was found to be 100% with respect to the combination, while ethofenprox at a concentration of 0.027 wt.%, individually produced mortality rate of 65% after (both) 24 and 48 hours. The lethal concentration 50% (LC50) was found to be 0.007 (2.7%) and 0.007 (2.6%) after 24 and 48 hours, respectively.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.

USE - For protecting animals such as dog and cat from insect pests such as flea, mite, or mosquito.

ADVANTAGE - A combination of ethofenprox and **piperonyl** butoxide demonstrates excellent insect pest controlling effect in animals. **Piperonyl** butoxide functions as solvent with respect to ethofenprox and prevents precipitation of ethofenprox and improves the stability of ethofenprox. Myristic acid ester improves the diffusibility of the insect pest control component in the liquid agent and sustains potency of the component. As the agent does not permeate skin, skin irritation to animals is decreased and pest control effect is provided for long period on the body surface of the animal. The agent is economical to use, as even small amount of ethofenprox in combination with **piperonyl** butoxide produces excellent insect pest controlling effect.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B06-A02; B07-D04C; B10-G02; B10-H01; B14-B01; B14-B04A; B14-B04B3;
B14-B04B9; **B14-S12**; C06-A02; C07-D04C; C10-G02; C10-H01;
C14-B01; C14-B04A; C14-B04B3; C14-B04B9; **C14-S12**

TECH UPTX: 20020812

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The agent further contains insect juvenile hormone-like substance (such as methoprene, S-methoprene, pyriproxyfen) and myristic acid ester.

Preferred Form: The agent is in the form of liquid, aerosol or collar.
 Preferred Ratio: Ethofenprox and **piperonyl** butoxide are mixed at a ratio of 1:0.1-1:99, preferably 1:0.75-1:20. The mixing ratio of ethofenprox and insect juvenile hormone-like substance is 1:0.001-1:50, preferably 1:0.01-1:10. Preferred Amount: The liquid agent contains (wt.%) insect pest control component (0.01-99, preferably 0.1-50), and myristic acid (0.1-50, preferably 1-20).

ABEX

ADMINISTRATION - Powder components are dispersed in liquid agent and applied to animals at 0.1-30 ml/animal on the body surface.

EXAMPLE - A liquid agent was prepared by compounding (in wt.%): ethofenprox (20), **piperonyl** butoxide (20), S-methoprene (1), isopropyl myristate (7), and IP solvent 2028 (isoparaffin or liquid paraffin) (52).

L118 ANSWER 4 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 2002-164117 [21] WPIX

DNC C2002-050582

TI Sustained release composition useful in preparation of insecticidal and/or insect-repellant shaped articles, comprises active agent, thermoplastic polymer and liquid incompatible with polymer.

DC A97 C03

IN HONTI, P; MAROSSY, K; NEDER, A; ROZSA, L; SZEGO, A; HONTI, E; SZEGOE, A
 PA (HONT-I) HONTI E; (MARO-I) MAROSSY K; (NEDE-I) NEDER A; (ROZS-I) ROZSA L;
 (SZEG-I) SZEGO A; (HONT-I) HONTI P; (SZEG-I) SZEGOE A

CYC 95

PI WO 2001087065 A1 20011122 (200221)* EN 33p A01N025-34 <--
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
 DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
 LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
 SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001062559 A 20011126 (200222) A01N025-34 <--

HU 2000001959 A1 20021128 (200309) A01N025-34 <--

ADT WO 2001087065 A1 WO 2001-HU56 20010516; AU 2001062559 A AU 2001-62559
 20010516; HU 2000001959 A1 HU 2000-1959 20000518

FDT AU 2001062559 A Based on WO 200187065

PRAI HU 2000-354U 20001213; HU 2000-1959 20000518; HU 2000-159U
 20000529

IC ICM A01N025-34

ICS A01M001-20; C08L101-00

AB WO 200187065 A UPAB: 20020403

NOVELTY - Sustained release composition comprises (wt.%) insecticide (a) (1 - 30); insect repellent agent (b) (0.1 - 20); and/or agent for animal care (c) (0.1 - 20), thermoplastic polymer (d) (50 - 95), liquid (e) (1-22) which is incompatible with (d), and optionally at least one additive (f) usable in polymer processing. Provided that the total amount of (a), (b) and/or (c) does not exceed 30 wt.%.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A sustained release composition comprises (wt.%): an insecticide (a) (1 - 30); an insect repellent agent (b) (0.1 - 20); and/or an agent for animal care (c) (0.1 - 20), a thermoplastic polymer (d) (50 - 95), a liquid (e) (1-22) which is incompatible with (d), and optionally at least one additive(s) (f) usable in polymer processing. Provided that the total amount of (a), (b) and/or (c) does not exceed 30 wt.%. The solubility of (a), (b) and/or (c) in (e) is at least 10 times higher than the solubility of (d) in (e). (a), (b) and/or (c) is practically insoluble in (d). (d) and (e) are chemically inert towards (a), (b) and/or (c).

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a shaped article made from the composition.

ACTIVITY - Insecticide; insect repellent.

No details of tests are given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.

USE - As insecticide and insect repellent; and in the manufacture of a shaped article containing the insecticide or insect repellent (claimed) for treating Angora cats, Labradors, Hungarian shepherd dogs, siamese cats, beagle dogs, goldhamsters and guinea pigs.

ADVANTAGE - The amount of the active agent accumulated on the surface is constant in time, and the premature release of the active agent during storage is avoided or considerably slowed down. The sustained-release compositions and the shaped articles have uniform release of the active agent and storability.

The storage stability of collars formed from the composition, was tested by keeping in an open environment (40 deg. C, 80% relative humidity) for 6 months and measuring their residual active agent content. For the test collars the loss in the active agent content was 10 - 15%, whereas for the collars made from the comparative composition showed a loss of 25 - 30%.

Dwg.0/7

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-W04C; C04-B01C1; C05-B01P; C06-D02; C06-D03; C07-A01; C07-A04; C07-D12; C10-A12C; C10-F02; C10-G02; C12-M10A; C14-B04B; C14-B05

TECH UPTX: 20020403

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (a) preferably has an LD50 above 50 mg/kg and is selected from DDVP, dipterex, permethrin, tetramethrin, **piperonyl-butoxide**, lindene, chlordecon, bromodan, methoxychlor, morestan, endosulphan, toxaphene, carbaryl, pirimicarb, methiocarb, dioxacarb, promecarb, aminocarb, tetrachlorvinphos, bromophos, foxim, azidithion, diazinon, bartrin, biotermethrin, resmethrin and/or allethrin (preferably tetramethrin, permethrin and/or **piperonyl butoxide** or DDVP). The insect repellent agent is selected from **eucalyptus** oil, anise oil, citrus oil and/or camphor. (c) is selected from a topically applicable antiphlogistic, a skin softer, a hair conditioning agent and/or an appetizer (preferably the hair conditioning agent, especially mink oil). (e) is selected from a liquid paraffin or naphthalene hydrocarbon a chlorinated paraffin hydrocarbon, an ester of at least 15C alcohol, a silicon oil and/or a ketone of higher chain length. Preferred Composition: The composition contains (wt.%): (a) (4 - 20), (b) (0.5 - 10), (c) (0.5 - 10), (d) (55 - 75) and (e) (2 - 15). The weight ratio of tetramethrin, permethrin and/or **piperonyl butoxide** is 1:2:3 - 1:8:6.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: (d) is selected from a polar polymer such as a polyolefin homo-, co- or terpolymer, a styrene/butadiene co- or terpolymer, a polyurethane, a polyester and/or a PVC plasticizer with low compatibility. (e) is selected from a partial ester of a polyol, a PVC plasticizer with low compatibility and/or a polyglycol (preferably the mono- or polyhydroxylic alcohol). Preferred Article: The article has a smooth surface; preferably at least a part of the surface of the article carrier protrusions or other roughenings in a corrugated, saw-toothed, dentate, riffled, rastered or in other roughened form in combination with a support (preferably removably combined with the support). The support is made of a non-adsorbent material for (a); (b); and/or (c). At least a part of the surface of the article carries (a); (b) and/or (c) in fast-acting form (preferably (a)). The article is presented as a manually operable article to be used periodically by an animal keeper; is combined with a handle, a suspending device, a sheet, strip or a glove as a support; and is in the form of a comb brush, a roll, or a slab for stroking the animals body (preferably a glove).

ABEX

EXAMPLE - K-64 (a suspension type polyvinyl chloride resin) (10,000 kg),

di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (1000 g), dioctyl adipate (3500 g), Ca-Zn soap (200 g), epoxidized soybean oil (300 g), montane wax (30 g) and 5R-KP (brown pigment) (40 g) were mixed in a fluid mixer and while heating to 80 degrees C. A mixture of paraffin oil (400 g) and DDVP (840 g) was added to the mass, and the heating and mixing was continued until the temperature of the mass raised to 115 degrees C. The mass obtained was cooled to 60 degrees C, and the granules were formed. Collars were formed from the granules as per German Patent No. 2,449,220 (i). For comparison collars of the same active agent were prepared from a plastic mass disclosed in (i). The freshly produced collars were placed onto the neck of 40 boxer dogs. At regular intervals, 1 and 10 of the collars, each were removed and their residual DDVP content was determined. The DDVP (wt.%) in the test/comparative collars was: 5/5 (starting concentration); 4.5/4.2 (after 1 week); 4.1/3.5 (after 2 weeks); 3.3/2.3 (after 4 weeks); and 2.8/1.3 (after 6 weeks). Thus the test collars released the active agent within a prolonged period of time and with more uniform rate, than collars made from comparative composition.

L118 ANSWER 5 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 2001-431699 [46] WPIX

DNC C2001-130542

TI Treatment of infestations and infections by arthropod or helminth parasites on cattle, **sheep**, horses, deer, camels, swine, goats, ferrets, mink, rabbits or amphibians by application of a 1,4-diaryl-fluoro-butene derivative.

DC B05 C03

IN HEANEY, K; SCHWINGHAMMER, K; WATSON, D W

PA (AMCY) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO

CYC 1

PI US 6235754 B1 20010522 (200146)* 25p A61K031-445

ADT US 6235754 B1 Provisional US 1998-73097P 19980130, US 1999-235932 19990122

PRAI US 1998-73097P 19980130; US 1999-235932 19990122

IC ICM A61K031-445

AB US 6235754 B UPAB: 20010815

NOVELTY - A method for treating infestations and infection by arthropod or helminth parasites comprises administration of a 1,4-diaryl-fluoro-butene derivative.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method for treating infestations and infection by arthropod or helminth parasites comprises administration of a 1,4-diaryl-fluoro-butene derivative of formula (I), or their optical isomers.

Ar = phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl or 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl all optionally substituted by 1-3 of halo, 1-4C (halo)alkyl or 1-4C (halo)alkoxy;

R, R1 = H, 1-4C (halo)alkyl or 3-6C (halo)cycloalkyl or R-C-R1 = 3-6C cycloalkyl optionally substituted by 1-3 of halo or 1-4C alkyl provided that when Z = F then R1 = H;

Z = H or F;

R2 = H, Cl, Br, CN or OR3;

R3 = H or 1-4C alkyl; and

Ar1 = phenoxyphenyl (optionally substituted by 1-6 halo, 1-4C (halo)alkyl or 1-4C (halo)alkoxy), phenyl, biphenyl, phenoxyphenyl, benzylpyridyl, benzylphenyl or benzoylphenyl (all optionally substituted by 1-5 halo, 1-4C (halo)alkyl or 1-4C (halo)alkoxy) or 1- or 2-naphthyl or 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl (both optionally substituted by 1-3 halo, 1-4C (halo)alkyl or 1-4C (halo)alkoxy).

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a composition for treating infestations and infection by arthropod or helminth parasites comprising a compound of formula (I).

ACTIVITY - Antiparasitic.

(Z)-4-(p-chlorophenyl)-3-fluoro-1-(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-pentene (Ia) at 6.2 micro g/cm2 produced 22 % mortality at 4 hours and 100 % mortality at 24 hours of cat fleas.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The method is useful for treating infestations and infection by arthropod or helminth parasites (including flies, fleas, lice, mosquitoes, gnats, mites and ticks), especially on cattle, **sheep**, horses, deer, camels, swine, goats, ferrets, mink, rabbits, amphibians, reptiles, fish, birds, poultry, dogs and cats (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The novel method is effective against populations which exhibit resistance to other parasitic compounds, e.g. synthetic pyrethroids.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: B07-H; B10-H01; B10-H02B; B14-B02; B14-B03; B14-B04B; C07-H; C10-H01; C10-H02B; C14-B02; C14-B03; C14-B04B

ABEX

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - 12 Specific compounds (I) are claimed, e.g. including (Z)-4-(p-chlorophenyl)-3-fluoro-1-(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-pentene (Ia).

ADMINISTRATION - The composition preferably contains 0.1 to 700,000 ppm of (I) and is preferably applied topically to the skin, hide, fur, feathers or hair of animals, or orally, intragastrically, intraruminally or parenterally (claimed). The compound may be administered with a synergist (especially **piperonyl butoxide**, N-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide, dipropyl pyridine-2,5-dicarboxylate or 1,5a,6,9,9a,9b-hexahydro-4a-(4H)-dibenzofuranecarboxyaldehyde) or parasitic compound. The compounds may be applied to the environment as a spray, powder, bait, solid matrix, solution, wettable powder, emulsifiable concentrate or fumigant (claimed).

DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definitions:

R = isopropyl or cyclopropyl;

R1, R2, Z = H;

Ar1 = 3-phenoxyphenyl optionally substituted 1- 6 halo, 1-4C (halo)alkyl or 1-4C (halo)alkoxy.

L118 ANSWER 6 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 2001-191393 [19] WPIX

DNC C2001-057303

TI Antiparasitic formulation comprises **eucalyptus** oil, **cajeput** oil, **lemongrass** oil, **clove** bud oil, **peppermint** oil, **piperonyl** and **piperonyl butoxide**.

DC B05 C03 D22

IN MORRIS, S; RYAN, R E

PA (BARR-N) BARRIER BIOTECH LTD

CYC 94

PI WO 2001008496 A1 20010208 (200119)* EN 12p A01N065-00 <--

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ
EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK
LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2000049410 A 20010219 (200129) A01N065-00 <--

EP 1196034 A1 20020417 (200233) EN A01N065-00 <--

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI

ADT WO 2001008496 A1 WO 2000-GB2076 20000530; AU 2000049410 A AU 2000-49410
20000530; EP 1196034 A1 EP 2000-931461 20000530, WO 2000-GB2076 20000530

FDT AU 2000049410 A Based on WO 200108496; EP 1196034 A1 Based on WO 200108496

PRAI GB 1999-12443 19990527

IC ICM A01N065-00

ICS A61K007-48; A61K035-78
AB WO 200108496 A UPAB: 20010405
NOVELTY - Antiparasitic formulation comprising **eucalyptus** oil,
cajeput oil, **lemongrass** oil, **clove** bud oil,
peppermint oil, **piperonyl** and **piperonyl**
butoxide is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a
sheep dip comprising the formulation.
ACTIVITY - Antiparasitic.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - The formulation, especially as a dip, is for use in animals,
especially **sheep**, against ectoparasites such as blowfly or its
larvae and can also be used for repelling the parasites.
ADVANTAGE - The formulation causes minimal trauma and shock to the
animal and is non-toxic.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-B01C1; B06-A02; B14-B02; **B14-S12**; C04-B01C1; C06-A02;
C14-B02; **C14-S12**; D09-A01
TECH UPTX: 20010405
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Formulation: The
formulation is diluted with water and comprises surfactant and lanolin. A
specified formulation comprises by volume, **eucalyptus** oil
(5.3%), **cajeput** oil (1.3%), **lemongrass** oil (2%),
clove bud oil (2.5%), **peppermint** oil (1.3%),
piperonyl (2.7%), **piperonyl butoxide** (0.6%),
surfactant ((Surfacare T20 (RTM)) (0.1%), lanolin (1%) and water (83.2%).
The formulation is further diluted to 1 part formulation to 200 parts
water.
ABEX
EXAMPLE - A formulation was made comprising (by volume):
eucalyptus oil (5.3%), **cajeput** oil (1.3%),
lemongrass oil (2%), **clove** bud oil (2.5%),
peppermint oil (1.3%), **piperonyl** (2.7%),
piperonyl butoxide (0.6%), surfactant ((Surfacare T20
(RTM)) (0.1%), lanolin (1%) and water (83.2%). The formulation is further
diluted to 1 part formulation to 200 parts water. The formulation was
effective against ectoparasitic infestation in **sheep**.
L118 ANSWER 7 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2001-122951 [13] WPIX
DNC C2001-035650
TI Pesticidal compositions from natural or derivatized plant essential oils,
e.g. terpineol, benzyl alcohol, salicylates, and enzyme inhibitors,
optionally with synergist, for control of house dust mites.
DC C03 D21 D22 E19
IN BESSETTE, S M; ENAN, E E
PA (ECOS-N) ECOSMART TECHNOLOGIES INC
CYC 94
PI WO 2001000033 A1 20010104 (200113)* EN 19p A01N065-00 <--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2000058943 A 20010131 (200124) A01N065-00 <--
ADT WO 2001000033 A1 WO 2000-US17678 20000628; AU 2000058943 A AU 2000-58943
20000628
FDT AU 2000058943 A Based on WO 200100033
PRAI US 1999-140843P 19990628
IC ICM A01N065-00

ICS A01N043-30

AB WO 200100033 A UPAB: 20010323

NOVELTY - Contact and repellent pesticidal composition, containing at least one plant essential oil compound or derivative, also optionally at least one synergist, for the control of house dust mites.

ACTIVITY - Pesticidal.

USE - The composition is active against a wide range of dust mites. Formulations can be used in head shampoos, gels, and lotions, skin lotions, carpet and rug shampoos and powders, fresheners and deodorizers, foggers, fumigants, and aerosol room sprays. In addition to humans, other animals are considered.

ADVANTAGE - Plant essential oils are natural materials, containing materials which have been in use for other purposes for a long time and may be considered harmless. This is in contrast to synthetic chemical pesticides, some of which are very toxic and cause concern for both the user and the environment.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: C04-A10; C10-C03; C10-D01; C10-E04; C14-B01; D08-B04; D08-B09A; D09-E; E10-C03; E10-D01D; E10-E04M1

TECH UPTX: 20010323

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The active component of the plant essential oil or derivative is a 6-membered monocyclic, carbocyclic structure containing at least one functional oxo or hydroxy moiety selected from a group consisting pure 16C aldehyde, alpha-terpineol, cinnamic aldehyde, amyl cinnamic aldehyde, amyl salicylate, anisaldehyde, benzyl alcohol and acetate, cinnamyl alcohol, carvacrol, carveol, citral, citronellal, citronellol, p-cymene, diethyl phthalate, dimethyl salicylate, dipropylene glycol, **eucalyptol** (cineole), eugenol, isoeugenol, galaxolide, geraniol, guaiacol, ionone, menthol, menthyl salicylate, alpha-phellandrene, pennyroyal oil, perillaldehyde, 1- or 2- phenylethanol or their propionates, piperonal, **piperonyl** alcohol and acetate, D-pulegone, terpinen-4-ol, terpinyl acetate, 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate, thyme oil, thymol, trans-anethole metabolites, vanillin, or ethylvanillin. **Piperonyl butoxide** is an example of a synergist.

ABEX

EXAMPLE - A composition (0.5 g) containing benzyl alcohol 15.2, alpha-terpineol 6.9, 2-phenylethanol 6.9, 2-phenethyl propionate 3.4, eugenol 6.9, microcel E 21.9, NaHCO₃ 19.2, and CaCO₃ 19.2, was mixed with an equal amount of house dust. Mortality of both European and American house dust mites (50 per experiment) was 99% in 10 minutes, 100% in 15.

L118 ANSWER 8 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 2001-112360 [12] WPIX

CR 2001-112359 [08]

DNC C2001-033398

TI New contact and repellent pesticidal composition for the control of household pests containing **peppermint** oil or cornmint oil and optionally one or more plant essential oil compounds or their derivatives..

DC C05

IN BESSETTE, S M; ENAN, E E

PA (ECOS-N) ECOSMART TECHNOLOGIES INC

CYC 94

PI WO 2001000034 A1 20010104 (200112)* EN 23p A01N065-00 <--

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2000058946 A 20010131 (200124) A01N065-00 <--
ADT WO 2001000034 A1 WO 2000-US17683 20000628; AU 2000058946 A AU 2000-58946
20000628
FDT AU 2000058946 A Based on WO 200100034
PRAI US 1999-140845P 19990628
IC ICM A01N065-00
ICS A01N025-00
AB WO 200100034 A UPAB: 20010502
NOVELTY - A new contact and repellent pesticidal composition for the
control of household pests, including cockroaches and ants, comprises a
carrier mixed with **peppermint** oil or cornmint oil, optionally
with one or more plant essential oil compounds or their derivatives
ACTIVITY - Pesticidal.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - The composition is applied to the location where control of
household pests is desired.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: C04-A10; C04-B01C1; C10-E04B; C10-G02; C14-B01; C14-B04B2; C14-B04B6;
C14-S09
TECH UPTX: 20010302
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - AGRICULTURE - Preferred components: The plant essential
oil or derivative is selected from eugenol, phenethyl propionate and
benzyl alcohol. The carrier is selected from isoparaffinic hydrocarbons,
isopropyl alcohol and benzyl alcohol. Preferred composition: A synergistic
contact composition containing **peppermint** oil further comprises
piperonyl butoxide and/or soybean oil or their
derivatives. The contact and repellent composition containing
peppermint oil further comprises one or more conventional
pesticides.
ABEX
EXAMPLE - In tests against American cockroaches, a blend (100 mg.)
containing **peppermint** oil (5%), eugenol (0.25%), phenethyl
propionate (0.63%), Isopar M (91.3%), isopropyl alcohol (2.5%) and
propellant (20%) gave 100% mortality in 24 hours.
L118 ANSWER 9 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2001-112359 [12] WPIX
CR 2001-112360 [08]
DNC C2001-033397
TI New contact and repellent pesticidal composition for the control of
household pests containing rosemary oil and optionally one or more plant
essential oil compounds or their derivatives..
DC C05
IN BESSETTE, S M; ENAN, E E
PA (ECOS-N) ECOSMART TECHNOLOGIES INC
CYC 95
PI WO 2001000032 A1 20010104 (200112)* EN 22p A01N065-00 <--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2000057719 A 20010131 (200124) A01N065-00 <--
EP 1199935 A1 20020502 (200236) EN A01N065-00 <--
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL RO
SI
ADT WO 2001000032 A1 WO 2000-US17676 20000628; AU 2000057719 A AU 2000-57719
20000628; EP 1199935 A1 EP 2000-943212 20000628, WO 2000-US17676 20000628
FDT AU 2000057719 A Based on WO 200100032; EP 1199935 A1 Based on WO 200100032
PRAI US 1999-140845P 19990628

IC ICM A01N065-00
ICS A01N025-00
AB WO 200100032 A UPAB: 20020610
NOVELTY - A new contact and repellent pesticidal composition for the control of household pests, including cockroaches and ants, comprises a carrier mixed with rosemary oil, optionally with one or more plant essential oil compounds or their derivatives
ACTIVITY - Pesticide.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - The composition is applied to the location where control of household pests is desired.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: C04-A07C; C04-A10; C04-B01C1; C10-E04B; C10-G02; C14-B01; C14-B04B2; C14-S09
TECH UPTX: 20010302
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - AGRICULTURE - Preferred components: The plant essential oil or derivative is selected from eugenol, phenethyl propionate, **peppermint** oil and benzyl alcohol. The carrier is selected from isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, isopropyl alcohol and benzyl alcohol. Preferred composition: A synergistic contact composition further comprises **piperonyl butoxide** or sesame oil and/or soybean oil or their derivatives. The contact and repellent composition further comprises one or more conventional pesticides, particularly pyrethrum.
ABEX
EXAMPLE - In tests against American cockroaches, rosemary oil (125 mg./jar) gave 100% mortality in 3 hours compared with a time of 60-90 minutes for a composition containing rosemary oil (62.5 mg./jar), **peppermint** oil (62.5 mg./jar), eugenol (12.5 mg./jar) and phenethyl propionate (25.0 mg./jar).
L118 ANSWER 10 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2001-102768 [11] WPIX
DNC C2001-030128
TI Pesticidal compositions from natural or derivatized plant essential oils, e.g., terpineol, benzyl alcohol, salicylates, and enzyme inhibitors, optionally with synergist, use for pests of humans or other animals, and plants.
DC C03
IN BESSETTE, S M
PA (ECOS-N) ECOSMART TECHNOLOGIES INC
CYC 88
PI WO 2001000026 A1 20010104 (200111)* EN 24p A01N043-30 <--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI
GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 9959209 A 20010131 (200124) A01N043-30 <--
ADT WO 2001000026 A1 WO 1999-US21009 19990915; AU 9959209 A AU 1999-59209 19990915
FDT AU 9959209 A Based on WO 200100026
PRAI US 1999-340391 19990628
IC ICM A01N043-30
ICS A01N031-04; A01N031-08; A01N031-16;
A01N037-32; A01N065-00
ICI A01N065:00; A01N065:00; A01N043-30; A01N037-32; A01N031:16; A01N031:16;
A01N031:08; A01N031:08; A01N031:04; A01N031:04
AB WO 200100026 A UPAB: 20010224
NOVELTY - Pesticidal composition, containing at least one plant essential oil compound or derivative, and an enzyme inhibitor, also optionally at

least one synergist.

ACTIVITY - Pesticide.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The pesticides have wide application to prevent pest damage in agriculture, including organic farming, and protection of crops and animals from pests. The plants include cotton, corn, deciduous trees, fruits, vegetables, cereals, and ornamental plants; animals humans, farm and domestic animals and their bedding; also applied in households and in professional pest control. Other areas include water, stored products (e.g. tobacco, processed foods, grains, flour, cereals), and fabrics (e.g. wool, cotton, silk, linen).

ADVANTAGE - Plant essential oils are natural materials, containing materials which have been in use for other purposes for a long time and may be considered harmless. This is in contrast to synthetic chemical pesticides, some of which are very toxic and cause concern for both the user and the environment.

Dwg.0/0

FS

CPI

FA

AB; DCN

MC

CPI: C04-B01C1; C06-A02; C10-E02; C10-E04B; C14-B01; C14-D03; C14-S09

TECH

UPTX: 20010224

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The active component of the plant essential oil or derivative is a 6-membered monocyclic, carbocyclic structure containing at least one functional oxo or hydroxy moiety selected from a group consisting purel6C aldehyde, alpha-terpineol, cinnamic aldehyde, amyl cinnamic aldehyde, amyl salicylate, anisaldehyde, benzyl alcohol and acetate, cinnamyl alcohol, carvacrol, carveol, citral, citronellal, citronellol, p-cymene, diethyl phthalate, dimethyl salicylate, dipropylene glycol, **eucalyptol** (cineole), eugenol, isoeugenol, galaxolide, geraniol, guaiacol, ionone, menthol, menthyl salicylate, alpha-phellandrene, pennyroyal oil, perillaldehyde, 1- or 2- phenylethanol or their propionates, piperonal, **piperonyl** alcohol and acetate, D-pulegone, terpinen-4-ol, terpinyl acetate, 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate, thyme oil, thymol, trans-anethole metabolites, vanillin, or ethylvanillin. The enzyme inhibitor is a Phase I or phase II drug metabolizing enzyme inhibitor, and is **piperonyl butoxide**, MGK 264, sesamex, or their mixtures. Examples of synergists are pyrethrolone, allethrolone, chrysanthemic acid or alcohol or an ester, cis-jasmone, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, forskolin, Lavandustin A, the flavone PD 98059, or their mixtures.

ABEX

EXAMPLE - Test mixtures in acetone solution were added to glass jars, the acetone allowed to evaporate, and cockroaches introduced at various times afterwards to determine residual toxicity. With a mixture of **piperonyl butoxide** (PBO, 30 mg) and thymol (30 mg), there was residual toxicity for more than a month; with **PBO** (100 mg) and benzyl alcohol (50 mg) residual toxicity lasted 28 days.

L118 ANSWER 11 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 2000-514005 [46] WPIX

CR 1998-312043 [27]; 2000-061231 [05]; 2000-451226 [38]

DNC C2000-153286

TI Foam composition for killing dust mites on interior furnishings.

DC A14 A97 C02 C03 D25 E19

IN FONSNY, P; ZOCCHI, G

PA (COLG) COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO

CYC 1

PI US 6087402 A 20000711 (200046)* 4p A01N025-16 <--

ADT US 6087402 A CIP of US 1996-753161 19961121, US 1997-938684 19970926

FDT US 6087402 A CIP of US 5906992

PRAI US 1997-938684 19970926; US 1996-753161 19961121

IC ICM A01N025-16

ICS A01N025-30; A01N035-04; A01N043-30;

A01N065-00; C11D003-48

AB US 6087402 A UPAB: 20000921

NOVELTY - A foam composition can kill dust mites on textile surfaces e.g. carpets, mattresses and chairs, and can be removed from the treated surface by vacuuming, and comprises an acaricidal agent, polymer, ether solvent, perfume, surfactant and water.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A foam composition comprises (in wt.%):

- (a) 0.5-10 polyacrylate polymer;
- (b) 2-10 hydrocarbon propellant;
- (c) 0.5-5 pentasodium triphosphate;
- (d) 0.5-3 ether solvent;
- (e) 0.1-5 at least one acaricidal agent, selected from benzaldehyde, benzophenone, acetophenone, citral dimethyl acetal, carvone, litsea cubeba oil, terpinolene, rosemary oil, phenyl ethyl alcohol, **eucalyptus** globulus, decyl aldehyde, benzylacetone, linalool, terpineol, citronella, D-phenothrin and/or **piperonyl butoxide**;
- (f) 0.1-5 surfactant;
- (g) 0.1-3 hydrotrope;
- (h) 0.1-1 perfume;
- (i) 0.01-5 anticorrosion agent selected from sodium nitrate, sodium silicate, sodium sarcosinate, sodium sulfosuccinate and sodium borate; and
- (j) the balance being water.

The composition does not contain benzyl benzoate.

USE - For killing dust mites, which release allergens.

ADVANTAGE - The composition does not contain benzyl benzoate, which has a relatively high vapor pressure and short retention time on the textile surface, and it is easily removed from the surface by vacuuming.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-D; A12-V; A12-W12; C04-A07C; C04-C03B; C05-A01B; C05-B02A3; C05-B02C; C05-C02; C06-A02; C10-A23; C10-B02J; C10-D01; C10-F02; C10-H01; C10-J02; C14-B04A; D11-A05; D11-A12; E07-D11; E10-A09B8; E10-D01D; E10-E04M1; E10-F02A1; E10-F02A2; E10-F02C; E31-K06; E31-P05C; E31-Q06; E33-E

TECH UPTX: 20000921

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - AGRICULTURE - Preferred composition: The surfactant is anionic. It may further include a zwitterionic surfactant, or a nonionic surfactant. The hydrocarbon propellant is a mixture of propane and isobutane.

ABEX

EXAMPLE - A composition comprised (in wt.%): polyacrylate polymer Ubatol VTR 455 (3.84); sodium 13-17C paraffin sulfonate (1.6); pentasodium triphosphate (2.2); perfume (0.3); sodium silicate (0.2); lauryl myristyl monoethanol amide (0.5); sodium xylene sulfonate (0.3); water (balance); diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2); phenothrin (0.15); **piperonyl butoxide** (0.75); isobutane (4.63); propane (0.87). The percentage dead dust mites on a carpet sample 3 hours after treatment was 81, and after 96 hours was 100.

L118 ANSWER 12 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 2000-451226 [39] WPIX

CR 1998-312043 [27]; 2000-061231 [05]; 2000-514005 [40]

DNC C2000-137444

TI Foam composition for killing dust mites in textile materials, e.g., carpets comprises acaricidal agent, polymer, ether solvent, perfume, surfactant, and water; and does not contain benzyl benzoate.

DC A97 C03 D22 D25 E19

IN FONSNY, P; ZOCCHI, G

PA (COLG) COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO

CYC 1

PI US 6080792 A 20000627 (200039)* 6p A01N035-04 <--

ADT US 6080792 A CIP of US 1996-753161 19961121, US 1997-937895 19970925

PRAI US 1997-937895 19970925; US 1996-753161 19961121

IC ICM A01N035-04

ICS A01N025-16; A01N043-30; C11D003-48

AB US 6080792 A UPAB: 20000921

NOVELTY - A foam composition comprises an acaricidal agent, polymer, ether solvent, perfume, surfactant and water. The composition does not contain benzyl benzoate.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A foam composition comprises a polyacrylate polymer (0.5-10) %, by weight, a hydrocarbon propellant (2-10) %, by weight, pentasodium triphosphate (0.5-5) %, by weight, 2-5C alkanol solvent (0.5-3), by weight, acaricidal agents (0.1-5) %, by weight, (preferably benzaldehyde, benzophenone, acetophenone, citral dimethyl acetal, carvone, litsea cubeba oil, terpinolene, rosemary oil, phenyl ethyl alcohol, **eucalyptus** globulus, decyl aldehyde, benzyl acetone, linalool, terpineol, citronella, D-phenothrin, and/or **piperonyl butoxide**): surfactant (0.1-5) %, by weight, a hydrotrope (0.1-3) %, by weight, a perfume (0.1-1) %, by weight, and water (balance). The composition does not contain benzyl benzoate.

USE - The foam composition is used for killing dust mites in textile materials, e.g. carpets, mattresses, and chairs.

~~ADVANTAGE - The composition is effective in killing dust mites and~~
can be readily removed from the treated surface by post vacuuming.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A04-F06E; A12-W12A; C04-A07C; C04-B01C1; C04-C03B; C05-B02A3;
C06-A02; C10-D01; C10-D03; C10-E04B; C10-E04D; C10-F02; C10-J02;
C12-M03; C12-M09; C14-B04A; D09-A01; D11-A01; D11-A03; D11-A04;
D11-A05; D11-A12; E06-A02E; E10-A23B; E10-A24B; E10-D01D; E10-E04M1;
E10-E04M2; E10-F02A1; E10-F02A2; E10-G02F1; E10-J02A2; E10-J02D;
E31-K05D

TECH UPTX: 20000818

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The surfactant is an anionic surfactant, and the composition further comprises zwitterionic and nonionic surfactants. The composition may contain an anticorrosion agent. The composition contains 0.75-3 %, by weight, alkali metal builder, selected from pentasodium triphosphate, potassium pyrophosphate, sodium pyrophosphate, sodium citrate, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate and potassium bicarbonate, or mixtures of them, 0.5-4 %, by weight, acaricidal agent, 0.25-2 %, by weight, surfactant, 0.25-2 % %, by weight, hydrotrope, and 0.02-3 %, by weight, anticorrosion agent.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The hydrocarbon propellant is a mixture of propane and isobutane in a ratio of 1:1-6, and is 3-8 %, by weight, of the composition. The composition contains 0.75-2 %, by weight, 2-5C alkanol, e.g. methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, butanol, isobutanol or pentanol, 0.2-0.8 %, by weight, perfume, and 0.1-2.5 %, by weight, hydrocarbon solvent e.g. limonene, terpene, perfume and/or essential oil.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Composition: The composition contains 1-8 %, by weight polyacrylate polymer having a molecular weight of 100000-900000 (preferably 400000-700000). The polymer may be Ubatol VTR455.

ABEX

EXAMPLE - The composition comprised polyacrylate polymer (3.84) %, by weight, 13-17C sodium paraffin sulfonate (1.6) %, by weight, pentasodium triphosphate (2.2) %, by weight, perfume (0.3) %, by weight, sodium silicate (0.2) %, by weight, lauryl myristyl monoethanol amide (0.5) %, by weight, sodium xylene sulfonate (0.3) %, by weight, water (balance), diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (1) %, by weight, benzyl alcohol (1) %, by weight, isobutane (4.63) %, by weight, and propane (0.87) %, by weight.

The acaricidal test for mites was done in liquid medium in 24 wells plastic plates. 30 living mites were placed in the well with the nourishing culture medium and covered with water and left in contact for 30 minutes. Carpet pieces were infested with dust mites (80-100) and settled for 1 hour. Carpet pieces were treated with the acaricidal foam. The results showed that after 3 hours, 81 % dust mites were killed; after 24 hours, 99 % dust mites were killed; and after 96 hours, 100 % dust mites were killed.

L118 ANSWER 13 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1999-421423 [36] WPIX

DNC C1999-123840

TI New fluoroolefin compounds useful for treating animals and humans against parasites.

DC B05 C03

IN DOSCHER, M E; HEANEY, K; SCHWINGHAMMER, K A; WATSON, D W

PA (AMCY) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO

CYC 35

PI EP 933026 A1 19990804 (199936)* EN 12p A01N031-04 <--
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI

CZ 9900261	A3 19990811 (199937)	A61K031-02	
JP 11279005	A 19991012 (199954)	A01N029-02	<--
CA 2260431	A1 19990730 (200003) EN	A01N031-14	<--
CN 1229647	A 19990929 (200003)	A61K031-03	
HU 9900207	A2 20000128 (200015)	A01N031-04	<--
BR 9900270	A 20000328 (200029)	A01N031-08	<--
AU 9914285	A 20000608 (200035)	A61K007-40	
SK 9900114	A3 20000612 (200036)	A61K031-01	
KR 99068104	A 19990825 (200046)	A61K031-035	
NZ 333974	A 20000929 (200060)	A61K031-085	

ADT EP 933026 A1 EP 1999-300561 19990126; CZ 9900261 A3 CZ 1999-261 19990126; JP 11279005 A JP 1999-15965 19990125; CA 2260431 A1 CA 1999-2260431 19990128; CN 1229647 A CN 1999-101835 19990129; HU 9900207 A2 HU 1999-207 19990129; BR 9900270 A BR 1999-270 19990128; AU 9914285 A AU 1999-14285 19990129; SK 9900114 A3 SK 1999-114 19990128; KR 99068104 A KR 1999-2207 19990125; NZ 333974 A NZ 1999-333974 19990129

PRAI US 1998-16362 19980130

IC ICM A01N029-02; A01N031-04; A01N031-08;
A01N031-14; A61K007-40; A61K031-01; A61K031-02; A61K031-03;
A61K031-035; A61K031-085

ICS A01N029-04; A01N029-10; A01N035-04;
A01N053-00; A61K031-00; A61K031-015; A61K031-075

AB EP 933026 A UPAB: 19990908

NOVELTY - 1,4-Diaryl-3-fluoro-2-butene derivatives (I), used for the treatment of animals and humans, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - 1,4-Diaryl-3-fluoro-2-butene derivatives of formula (I) and their optical isomers, used for the treatment of animals and humans, are new.

R = H or 1-4C alkyl; and

R1 = 1-4C alkyl (optionally substituted by halo) or cyclopropyl; or

R + R1 = cyclopropyl;

Ar = phenyl (optionally substituted by up to three 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C alkoxy (both optionally substituted by halo), halo, or 1- or 2-naphthyl (optionally substituted by up to three 1-4C alkyl or 1-4C alkoxy (both optionally substituted by halo));

Ar1 = phenoxyphenyl, phenyl, biphenyl, benzylphenyl or benzoylphenyl (optionally substituted by up to five 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C alkoxy (both optionally substituted by halo) or halo); and

the configuration of ArCRR1- and -CH2Ar1 about the double bond is predominantly trans.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of treatment for controlling, preventing and protecting animals and humans from infestation

and infection by arthropod parasites.

ACTIVITY - Antiparasitic. (Z)-2,5,5,5-tetrafluoro-4-(p-fluorophenyl)-1-(m-phenoxyphenyl)-2-pentene (Ia) at 6.20 micro g/cm² was tested against adult cat flea (*Ctenocephalides felis*). 80% and 100% mortality were recorded after 4 hours and 24 hours respectively.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (I) are used as treatment for controlling, preventing and protecting animals, comprising cattle, **sheep**, horses, deer, camels, swine, goats, ferrets, mink, rabbits, amphibians, reptiles, fish, birds, poultry, dogs and cats, as well as humans from infestation and infection by arthropod parasites e.g. flies, fleas, lice, ticks, mosquitoes, gnats and mites (all claimed). (I) are also used against e.g. myiasitic fly larvae, **sheep** ked, and chiggers. (I) may also be used against helminth parasites from the classes Trematoda, Cotyloda, Eucestoda and Nematoda.

Dwg.0/0

FS

CPI

FA

AB; GI; DCN

MC

CPI: B10-H01; B10-H02A; B10-H02B; B14-B02; C10-H01; C10-H02A; C10-H02B; C14-B02

TECH

UPTX: 19990908

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preparation: Although (I), used for the treatment of animals and humans against parasites, are claimed as new, their preparation is described in GB2288803A, WO9406741, WO9716067 and co-pending U.S. Application Ser.No. 08/8779918 filed on Jun.19, 1997 published as EP885867A on Dec. 1998.

ABEX

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - 6 Compounds (I) are specifically claimed e.g. (Z)-2,5,5,5-tetrafluoro-4-(p-fluorophenyl)-1-(m-phenoxyphenyl)-2-pentene (Ia).

ADMINISTRATION - Dose is 0.1-700000 ppm. Administration is topical (skin, hide, fur, feather or hair of the animals or humans), oral, intragastrical, intraruminal or parenteral (claimed). (I) may be applied to the environment of animals and humans (claimed). (I) may be also administrated with at least one synergist e.g. **piperonyl butoxide**, N-octyl bicycloheptene bicarboximide, dipropyl pyridine-2,5-dicarboxylate and 1,5a,6,9,9a,9b-hexahydro-4a(4H)-dibenzofurancarboxaldehyde, or at least one other parasitocidal compound e.g. anthelmintics, endectocides, ectoparasitocides, insect growth regulators and chitin synthase inhibitors.

EXAMPLE - None given.

DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definition:

Either:

R = H; or methyl when R1 is methyl;

R1 = isopropyl, trifluoromethyl, cyclopropyl; or methyl when R is methyl; or

R + R1 = cyclopropyl;

Ar = phenyl (optionally substituted by up to three 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C alkoxy (both optionally substituted by halo) or halo; and

Ar1 = 3-biphenyl, 3-benzylphenyl, 3-benzoylphenyl or preferably 3-phenoxyphenyl (optionally substituted by up to five 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C alkoxy (both optionally substituted by halo) or halo); or:

R = H;

R1 = isopropyl, trifluoromethyl or cyclopropyl;

R + R1 = cyclopropyl;

Ar = phenyl (substituted by 4-chloro, 4-fluoro, 4-trifluoromethoxy or 4-ethoxy; and

Ar1 = phenyl (substituted by 4-fluoro-3-phenoxy, m-(p-fluorophenoxy), 4-fluoro-3-(p-fluorophenoxy) or 3-phenoxy).

L118 ANSWER 14 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1999-406948 [35] WPIX

DNC C1999-120374

TI Compositions for protecting animals and humans against attack and infestation by arthropod and helminth parasites.

DC B03 B05 C02 C03 C05

IN HEANEY, K; SCHWINGHAMMER, K A; WATSON, D W

PA (AMCY) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO

CYC 34

PI EP 933027 A1 19990804 (199935)* EN 63p A01N031-14 <--
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI

AU 9914257	A	19990819 (199945)		A61K031-085
CZ 9900284	A3	19990915 (199945)		A61K031-02
JP 11255605	A	19990921 (199950)	43p	A01N031-14 <--
CA 2260445	A1	19990730 (200003)	EN	A01N031-14 <--
CN 1236612	A	19991201 (200015)		A61K031-085
HU 9900206	A2	20000128 (200015)		A01N031-14 <--
KR 99068175	A	19990825 (200046)		A01N031-00 <--
ZA 9900692	A	20001025 (200061)	106p	A61K000-00
BR 9901066	A	20010424 (200128)		A61K031-025

ADT EP 933027 A1 EP 1999-300544 19990126; AU 9914257 A AU 1999-14257 19990129;
CZ 9900284 A3 CZ 1999-284 19990127; JP 11255605 A JP 1999-15636 19990125;
CA 2260445 A1 CA 1999-2260445 19990128; CN 1236612 A CN 1999-101729
19990129; HU 9900206 A2 HU 1999-206 19990129; KR 99068175 A KR 1999-2666
19990128; ZA 9900692 A ZA 1999-692 19990128; BR 9901066 A BR 1999-1066
19990128

PRAI US 1998-15258 19980130

IC ICM A01N031-00; A01N031-14; A61K000-00; A61K031-02;
A61K031-025; A61K031-085

ICS A01N025-00; A01N029-00; A01N029-04;
A01N029-10; A01N035-00; A01N035-04;
A01N037-00; A01N037-34; A01N037-38;
A01N043-40; A01N043-48; A01N043-64;
A01N043-78; A01N043-80; A01N057-00;
A61K031-03; A61K031-035; A61K031-045; A61K031-065; A61K031-09;
A61K031-11; A61K031-16; A61K031-215; A61K031-275; A61K031-44;
A61K031-66; A61P033-10; A61P033-14; C07C043-29

AB EP 933027 A UPAB: 19990902

NOVELTY - 1,4-diaryl-2-fluoro-2-butene derivatives of formula (I) for treating infestation by arthropod and helminth parasites.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method of treatment for controlling, preventing and protecting animals and humans from infestation and infection by arthropod or helminth parasites comprises administering a compound of formula (I) or its optical isomers their (E)- and (Z)- isomers.

Ar = phenyl (optionally substituted with 1-3 halo, 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C haloalkyl, 1-4C alkoxy or 1-4C haloalkoxy), 1- or 2-naphthyl (optionally substituted with any of 1-3 halo, 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C haloalkyl, 1-4C alkoxy or 1-4C haloalkoxy) or a 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring optionally substituted with 1-3 of halo, 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C haloalkyl, 1-4C alkoxy or 1-4C haloalkoxy;

R, R1 = H, 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C haloalkyl, 3-6C cycloalkyl, 3-6C halocycloalkyl, or

CRR1 = 3-6C cycloalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 halo or 1-4C alkyl provided that when Z is F, R1 is H;

Z = H or F;

R2 = H, Cl, Br, CN or OR3;

R3 = H or 1-4C alkyl; and

Arl = phenoxyphenyl, biphenyl, phenoxyphenyl, benzylpyridyl, benzylphenyl, benzoylphenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl or a 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring (all optionally substituted by 1-5 halo, 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C haloalkyl, 1-4C alkoxy or 1-4C haloalkoxy).

ACTIVITY - Insecticide; antiparasitic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (I) is effective at controlling and preventing infestation and infection by flies, fleas, lice, mosquitoes, gnats, mites and ticks in animals (e.g. cattle, **sheep**, horses, deer, camels or swine) or humans.

ADVANTAGE - (I) has broad spectrum activity against infestation and infection by flies, fleas, lice, mosquitoes, gnats, mites and ticks.

(I) was dissolved in 100% acetone to 300, 100, 10 and 1 ppm. 100 micro L of each of these dilutions was added to the bottom of a 20 mL glass scintillation vial with a pipette. The vial was allowed to dry under a fume hood for 15 minutes. The amount of (I) applied by each dilution equalled 6.2, 2.0, 0.2 and 0.02 micro g/cm² respectively. Newly emerged adult cat fleas were anaesthetized and placed in each vial (five in each). Mortality readings were taken 4 and 24 hours after placing the fleas in the vials.

(Ia) had a mortality rate of 100% after 24 hours at a dosage of 6.20 micro g/cm².

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: B10-H01; B10-H02A; B10-H02B; B14-B03; B14-B04; C10-H01; C10-H02A; C10-H02B; C14-B04

TECH UPTX: 19990902

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: (I) can be administered in combination with or in conjunction with one or more synergist.

The synergist is selected from **piperonyl butoxide**, N-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide, dipropyl pyridine-2,5-dicarboxylate and 1,5a,6,9,9a,9b-hexahydro-4a(4H)-dibenzofurancarboxaldehyde.

ABEX

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - Twelve compounds (I) are specifically claimed e.g.: 4-(p-chlorophenyl)-3-fluoro-1-(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-pentene, (Z); 1-(1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-fluoro-4-(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)-2-butenyl)cyclopropane, (Z); 2,3-difluoro-1-(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-4-(p-trifluorophenoxy)phenyl)-2-hexene, (E); and 1-(1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-fluoro-4-(4-fluoro-3-(p-fluorophenoxy)phenyl)-2-butenyl)cyclopropane, (R,S)-(Z) (Ia).

ADMINISTRATION - (I) can be administered topically, orally, parenterally, intragastrically or intrarumenally.

EXAMPLE - A solution of 1-(p-chlorophenyl)-1-cyclopropyl-2-fluoro-4-(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)-1,3-butadiene (26 g) in a methanol/THF solution (15:1) is treated with magnesium turnings (7.72 g), stirred at room temperature for 4 hours, quenched with hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts are combined, washed sequentially with water, 2N hydrochloric acid and water and dried to give 1-(1-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-fluoro-4-(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)-2-butenyl)cyclopropane, (R,S)-(Z) (Ia) (21.4 g).

L118 ANSWER 15 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1999-034677 [03] WPIX

DNC C1999-010432

TI Encapsulation of pesticidal mixture - containing propoxur, tetramethrin, **piperonyl butoxide**, laygon, etc..

DC A14 A97 C02 C03 C07

IN MARKUS, A

PA (UYNE) UNIV BEN-GURION NEGEV RES & DEV

CYC 82

PI WO 9849901 A1 19981112 (199903)* EN 29p A01N053-10 <--

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
 OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
 W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE
 GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG
 MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US
 UZ VN YU ZW

AU 9868514 A 19981127 (199915) A01N053-10 <--
 IL 120802 A 20001031 (200059) A01N025-28 <--
 ADT WO 9849901 A1 WO 1998-IL177 19980414; AU 9868514 A AU 1998-68514 19980414;
 IL 120802 A IL 1997-120802 19970508
 FDT AU 9868514 A Based on WO 9849901
 PRAI IL 1997-120802 19970508
 IC ICM A01N025-28; A01N053-10
 ICS B01J013-16
 ICA C07C271-40; C07D209-02; C07D235-26; C07D317-48
 ICI A01N037:32, A01N043:30, A01N047:22, A01N053-10
 AB WO 9849901 A UPAB: 19990310

Encapsulating a mixture of propoxur, tetramethrin, **piperonyl butoxide**, N-octyl-bicycloheptene-dicarboximide (MGK) and essential oil of **lemon** (laygon) in a micro-capsular formulation comprises:
 (a) providing a first solution of water and polyvinylalcohol (PVA) and heating to 50-60 deg. C; (b) providing a second organic solution comprising a mixture of melted laygon and an isocyanate; (c) emulsifying the second mixture in the first mixture; (d) adding an aqueous solution of a polyfunctional amine with agitation to the emulsion, the solution containing 10-40% of the stoichiometric amount by weight of amine necessary to fully react with the isocyanate; (e) adding an oxyethylated monooleate sorbate emulsifier to prevent coagulation of the reaction mixture; (f) adding the remaining polyfunctional amine solution over 5-10 minutes; (g) reducing the temperature to 20-40 deg. C; and (h) adding a weak polyfunctional acid to neutralise the solution to a pH of 7-8.

USE - The pesticidal composition is active against, e.g. cockroaches (Germanica blatella).

ADVANTAGE - Prior art processes are not effective for encapsulating laygon, since it is a mixture of components. Also, encapsulation of carbamates was often not successful due to the reactive nature of the molecule. In addition, it was found that the presence of the emulsifier from the beginning of the reaction procedure made it impossible to form the capsules since a paste was formed instead.

Dwg.0/1

FS CPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: A10-E09B; A12-W04C; C04-A07C; C04-B01C1; C04-C02D; C04-C03B; C06-A02;
 C10-A14; C10-A20; C10-A24; C14-B04B2

L118 ANSWER 16 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1997-099852 [09] WPIX
 DNN N1997-082652 DNC C1997-031837
 TI Improved efficiency in control of ectoparasite flies on animals - e.g. Heamatobia irritans in e.g. cattle, by using higher concns. of ectoparasiticide and reducing vol. of admin., is longer lasting.

DC B03 B05 B07 C01 C02 C07 P14

IN MEYER, J A

PA (MLCW) MALLINCKRODT VETERINARY INC; (MEYE-I) MEYER J A

CYC 71

PI WO 9636222 A2 19961121 (199709)* EN 23p A01M000-00
 RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD
 SE SZ UG
 W: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS
 JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT
 RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN
 AU 9657450 A 19961129 (199712) A01K013-00
 WO 9636222 A3 19961219 (199713) A01M000-00

US 5750514 A 19980512 (199826) A01N065-00 <--
 EP 847239 A2 19980617 (199828) EN A01N025-02 <--
 R: AL AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC NL PT SE SI
 AU 696556 B 19980910 (199848) A01K013-00
 CZ 9703560 A3 19981216 (199904) A01N025-02 <--
 NZ 307947 A 19981223 (199906) A01N053-08 <--
 HU 9900448 A2 19990528 (199930) A01N025-02 <--
 JP 11507806 W 19990713 (199938) 26p A01M029-00
 MX 9708655 A1 19980201 (199954) A01N025-02 <--
 BR 9609212 A 20000411 (200031) A01N061-00 <--
 CA 2220696 C 20010206 (200111) EN A01N025-02 <--
 MX 201752 B 20010504 (200227) A01N025-02 <--
 CN 1184404 A 19980610 (200254) A01N025-02 <--
 ADT WO 9636222 A2 WO 1996-US6815 19960509; AU 9657450 A AU 1996-57450
 19960509; WO 9636222 A3 WO 1996-US6815 19960509; US 5750514 A US
 1995-439419 19950511; EP 847239 A2 EP 1996-915758 19960509, WO 1996-US6815
 19960509; AU 696556 B AU 1996-57450 19960509; CZ 9703560 A3 WO 1996-US6815
 19960509, CZ 1997-3560 19960509; NZ 307947 A NZ 1996-307947 19960509, WO
 1996-US6815 19960509; HU 9900448 A2 WO 1996-US6815 19960509, HU 1999-448
 19960509; JP 11507806 W JP 1996-534961 19960509, WO 1996-US6815 19960509;
~~MX 9708655 A1 MX 1997-8655 19971110; BR 9609212 A BR 1996-9212 19960509,~~
 WO 1996-US6815 19960509; CA 2220696 C CA 1996-2220696 19960509, WO
 1996-US6815 19960509; MX 201752 B MX 1997-8655 19971110; CN 1184404 A CN
 1996-193847 19960509
 FDT AU 9657450 A Based on WO 9636222; EP 847239 A2 Based on WO 9636222; AU
 696556 B Previous Publ. AU 9657450, Based on WO 9636222; CZ 9703560 A3
 Based on WO 9636222; NZ 307947 A Based on WO 9636222; HU 9900448 A2 Based
 on WO 9636222; JP 11507806 W Based on WO 9636222; BR 9609212 A Based on WO
 9636222; CA 2220696 C Based on WO 9636222
 PRAI US 1995-439419 19950511
 REP No-SR.Pub; AU 2132177; EP 273862; EP 61208; WO 9113545
 IC ICM A01K013-00; A01M000-00; A01M029-00; A01N025-02;
 A01N053-08; A01N061-00; A01N065-00
 ICS A01N025-00; A01N053-00; A01N053-02;
 A01N053-06; A01N057-00; A61K009-00; A61K009-08
 ICA A61K031-66; A61K031-675
 AB WO 9636222 A UPAB: 19970320
 Controlling infestation of flies on an animal comprises application of a
 compsn. contg. an ectoparasiticide (ETPC) and carrier to the animal skin
 or coat. The concn. of ETPC is increased to about 3-90 wt.% and the vol.
 of the compsn. applied is reduced proportionally so that the animal
 receives the same amt. of ETPC as it would have prior to the concn.
 The concn. of ETPC is pref. 5-50 (esp. 5-30)%. The ETPC is an
 organophosphate (e.g. chlorpyrifos, pirimiphos-methyl, diazinon, or
 tetrachlorvinphos) or a pyrethroid (esp. pyrethrum flower extract or
 synthetic equiv., e.g., permethrin (PM)). An ETPC synergist (e.g.
piperonyl butoxide (PB)) is opt. present.
 USE - The compsn., as a dry powder or soln., can be used to control
 fly infestations (e.g. Haematobia irritans and Haematobia exigua) in e.g.
 herd animals (e.g. cattle, **sheep**, goats, horses, donkeys, pigs,
 camels, reindeer, caribou, and buffalo). Although there is an improvement
 for fly infestation, there is no improvement in the case of lice and ticks
 as compared to more dilute solns.
 ADVANTAGE - The ETPC is effective for longer, e.g. 42 days with more
 than 90% fly redn, against 21 days for a 1% soln. The reduced frequency of
 application reduces costs, and hazards to personnel and the environment.
 Dwg.0/0
 FS CPI GMPI
 FA AB; DCN
 MC CPI: B04-A07C; C04-A07C; B05-B01P; C05-B01P; B06-A02; C06-A02; B14-B04B2;
 C14-B04B2; **B14-S12; C14-S12**

AN 1995-254773 [33] WPIX
DNC C1995-116372
TI Ectoparasite control compsn. for domestic animals - is applied from a stick and gives good control over thirteen days.
DC A14 A26 A97 C03 C07
IN FITCH, J; KUMAR, K; PINAULT, D M; FITCH, J A
PA (MINN) MINNESOTA MINING & MFG CO; (FITC-I) FITCH J A; (KUMA-I) KUMAR K; (PINA-I) PINAULT D M
CYC 23
PI WO 9517814 A1 19950706 (199533)* EN 22p A01N025-24 <--
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: AU BR CA JP NZ
AU 9512153 A 19950717 (199544) A01N025-24 <--
ZA 9410286 A 19960828 (199639) 20p A61K000-00
EP 737034 A1 19961016 (199646) EN A01N025-24 <--
R: DE FR GB IT
US 5626859 A 19970506 (199724) 7p A01N025-08 <--
JP 09507227 W 19970722 (199739) 26p A01N025-10 <--
NZ 277205 A 19980226 (199813) A01N025-24 <--
ADT WO 9517814 A1 WO 1994-US13903 19941206; AU 9512153 A AU 1995-12153 19941206; ZA 9410286 A ZA 1994-10286 19941222; EP 737034 A1 WO 1994-US13903 19941206, EP 1995-903195 19941206; US 5626859 A Cont of US 1993-176535 19931230, US 1995-438648 19950510; JP 09507227 W WO 1994-US13903 19941206, JP 1995-518041 19941206; NZ 277205 A NZ 1994-277205 19941206, WO 1994-US13903 19941206
FDT AU 9512153 A Based on WO 9517814; EP 737034 A1 Based on WO 9517814; JP 09507227 W Based on WO 9517814; NZ 277205 A Based on WO 9517814
PRAI US 1993-176535 19931230; US 1995-438648 19950510
REP CA 1286985; EP 251464; US 3826232; US 4972037
IC ICM A01N025-08; A01N025-10; A01N025-24; A61K000-00
ICS A01N025-04; A01N025-34; A01N053-00
ICA C08L033-06
AB WO 9517814 A UPAB: 19950824
An ectoparasite control compsn. comprises: (1) an ectoparasite control agent; (2) a water-insoluble acrylate polymer; and (3) a gelling agent. The compsn. is formed into a transferable solid stick which can be rubbed or spread on the coat of an animal to control ectoparasites.
USE - The compsn. is useful for controlling ectoparasites (e.g. fleas and ticks) on animals. The compsn. is administered at 0.1 to 0.3 g/kg.
ADVANTAGE - The compsn. can be applied uniformly and discretely and the coating has an appearance and tactability that is not objectionable to the pet owner or animal.
Dwg.1/3
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: A04-E10D; A04-F04; A04-F06E; A10-E07B; A12-W04C; C04-A07C; C04-C03B; C04-C03D; C10-C04E; C14-B04A; C14-S12
ABEQ US 5626859 A UPAB: 19970612
A solid ectoparasite control compsn. for use on an animal's coat comprises:
1) about 0.05-20 wt. % pyrethrin insecticide;
2) about 16 wt. % piperonyl butoxide;
3) about 0.5-5 wt. % poly(isobutyl methacrylate-co-N-methyl perfluorooctylsulfonamidoethyl acrylate)-g-poly(dimethylsiloxane);
4) about 2-10 wt. % sodium stearate;
5) about 15-45 wt. % polyoxypropylene polyoxyethylene cetyl ether;
6) about 15-35 wt. % C12-15 alkylbenzoate and propylene glycol; and
7) about 10 wt. % poly(dimethylsiloxane)cyclic tetramer; and
8) about 15-30 wt. % water,
wherein the solid ectoparasite control compsn. is adapted to be rubbed or spread by hand on an animal's coat to transfer or deposit a thin, solid, cosmetically acceptable, substantive coating on the animal's

coat to kill or repel ectoparasites which are on or come on the animal.
Dwg.0/1

L118 ANSWER 18 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1994-159643 [20] WPIX

DNC C1994-073211

TI Emulsion compsn. including boric acid and **clove** oil - useful as
cleansing soln in water to control insect infestation, esp cockroaches.

DC C03

IN HEINMENBERG, H

PA (HEIN-I) HEINMENBERG H

CYC 1

PI CA 2077284 A 19940302 (199420)* 4p A01N059-14 <--

ADT CA 2077284 A CA 1992-2077284 19920901

PRAI CA 1992-2077284 19920901

IC ICM **A01N059-14**

ICS **A01N065-00**

AB CA 2077284 A UPAB: 19940705

A formulation (I) (called XP-II) comprises (A) boric acid powder: 27.00%;
(B) **clove** oil (synthetic): 22.25%; (C) soap powder
ACS-1905-NAMRC-TACH: 5.69%; (D) methanol: 21.00%; (E) terpinene oil:
20.46%; (F) tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: 1.50%; (G) **piperonyl**
butoxide: 1.00%; (H) N-oclyl bicycle pheptene dicarboxamide:
1.00%; (I) chlorpyrifos: 0.25%; (J) d-trans allethrin: 0.08%; (K)
pyrethrins: 0.05%; and (L) tetramethrin: 0.35%.

USE - (I) is useful as an insecticide, esp. active against
cockroaches. One cup of the compsn. to one gallon of water is used as a
cleansing soln. which is applied to walls, floors etc. twice a week for
the first month, once a week for the second month and then once in the
third month.

In an example, cleansing with XP-II has kept an apartment at 4101
Linton free of cockroaches and other insects for the past 6 months while
the 23 other apartments have problems.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: C04-A07C; C04-B01C1; C05-A01A; C05-B01M; C05-B02C; C06-A03; C10-E04D

L118 ANSWER 19 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1990-284314 [38] WPIX

DNC C1990-122731

TI Pesticidal formulation for external application prepn. - by dissolving
pesticide in polar solvent, admixing with aq. component contg. water and
no solvent with solubility less than 15 gl in water.

DC C03 D22

IN VAN, TONDER S J; VANTONDER, S J

PA (SCCH-N) SCI CHEM PTY LTD; (SCCH-N) SCI CHEM PROPRIETAR

CYC 16

PI EP 388122 A 19900919 (199038)*

R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

AU 9051241 A 19900913 (199044)

ZA 9001891 A 19911127 (199201)

US 5194264 A 19930316 (199313) 8p A01N025-00 <--

AU 634523 B 19930225 (199315) A01N025-02 <--

ADT EP 388122 A EP 1990-302610 19900312; ZA 9001891 A ZA 1990-1891 19900312;

US 5194264 A US 1990-492791 19900313; AU 634523 B AU 1990-51241 19900313

FDT AU 634523 B AU 9051241

PRAI ZA 1989-1897 19890313; ZA 1989-1986 19890313; ZA 1989-6323

19890818; ZA 1989-1896 19890313; ZA 1989-1987 19890313

REP AU 8426606; US 4731378; US 4764529

IC ICM **A01N025-02**

ICS A61K007-40

AB EP 388122 A UPAB: 19930928

A method of making pesticidal formulation for external applicn. comprises: dissolving a pesticide effective against ectoparasites in a polar solvent, to form a pesticidal component comprising a soln. of the pesticide in the solvent; and admixing the pesticidal component with an aq. component to form a pesticidal formulation, in which the pesticidal component is miscible, with the proviso that water constitutes at least 30% m/v of the pesticidal formulation and no solvent having a solubility in water of 15 g/l or less at ambient temp. is present. Also claimed is the pesticidal formulation prepd. by the process.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The pesticide comprises at least one of a synthetic pyrethroid, an amidine, chlormethiuron, cgromazine etc.. The pesticide formulations are variously useful as a pour-on, as a plant spray when diluted with water, as a dip on dilution with water, as an applied tickicidal agent and for external application along with a shampoo base. The formulations can be used on animals such as **sheep**, cattle, dogs, cats, pigs, etc. for controlling ticks, fleas, lice, flies, fungi, acarids, insects, etc.. The mass proportion of pesticide to solvent is 1:10 and the formulations are non toxic to bird and animals, have high pesticidal activity low negative environmental impact. The mass proportion of pesticidal component to water is 0.10-100 to 1:10.

0/9

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: C04-A07C; C06-A02; C07-D13; C10-A13A; C10-A17; C10-G02; C12-A02C; C12-B04; C12-C09; **C12-L09**; C12-M09; C12-N01; C12-N02; D09-A01

ABEQ US 5194264 A UPAB: 19930928

Pesticidal compsns. (I) and their prepn. are claimed. Method comprises dissolving 0.001-30.0% of a pesticide (II) (which is a synthetic pyrethroid, an amidine, chloromethiuron, cyromazine, or s-methoprene, or mixts.) in 0.05-49.0% of a polar solvent (III) (an alcohol, ketone, lactone, keto-alcohol, glycol, glycolether, amide, alkanolamine, sulphoxide or pyrrolidone), to form a soln. of (II) in (III). This soln, is then mixed with 31.0-99.0% of an aq. component, with which it is wholly miscible. (I) is obtd. as a soln. contg. no suspended solids and is not an emulsion. Water constitutes at least 30% of (I) and no solvent having a solubility in water of 15gm./l. or less at ambient temp. is present. Percentages are expressed in m/v, defined as gms. of a component in 100 ml. of compsn. Opt. components are surfactants and synergists.

A pref. (I) comprises 0.25% cypermethrin, 0.30% cymiazole (an amidine pesticide), 1.25% **piperonyl butoxide**, 20.0% nonyl-phenylethoxylate, 47.0% diacetone alcohol and 31.3% water.

ADVANTAGE - High presticidal activity, low toxicity to birds, mammals and plants, cheaper than pure solvent-based systems, safe to handle, and can be completely biodegradable.

0/0

L118 ANSWER 20 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1990-091377 [13] WPIX

DNC C1990-040084

TI Pesticidal formulations contg. organo-phosphorus, pyreltroid system - and/or pyrethrin(s) with bht or bha and opt. **piperonyl** butoxide to potentiate activity, esp. for control of heliothis on cotton.

DC C03

IN MACIVER, D R

PA (FAIR-N) FAIRFIELD AMER CORP

CYC 1

PI AU 8939900 A 19900215 (199013)* 16p

ADT AU 8939900 A AU 1989-39900 19890814

PRAI US 1988-232150 19880815

IC **A01N025-00**

AB AU 8939900 A UPAB: 19930928

(A) A combination of an organophosphoris, pyrethroid and/or pyrethrin

insecticide and butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) or butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) in a ratio of 1:5-1:100 is claimed. Pref. combination contains **piperonyl** butoxide in a ratio of 1:0.5:5-1:20:200 (1:1-1:200, esp. pref.).

USE/ADVANTAGE - A formulation as in compsn. (B) and carrier is for agrochemical use. A compsn. (A) or (B) is useful for the control of arthropods in animals, plants or stored prods. A compsn. (A) or (B) is also useful for control and/or eradication of heliothis on cotton (claimed). BHT and BHA potentiate the activity of insecticides, such as pyrethrins, pyrethroids and organophosphorus insecticides against susceptible and resistant species such as *Musca domestica* and *heliothis* spp. BHT and BHA also protect **piperonyl** butoxide, an insect mixed function oxidase inhibitor, useful as a potentiator, against light-induced degradation.

O/O

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: C04-A07C; C06-A02; C10-E02; C12-B02; C12-B04; **C12-L09**;
C12-N02

L118 ANSWER 21 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1989-213283 [30] WPIX

DNC C1989-094906

TI Compsn. for blocking lice oviposition, feeding and development - comprises extract of seeds or kernels of meliaceous plants, esp. neem tree, contg., azadirachtin and/or other limonoids.

DC B04 C03

IN GUERRINI, V H; RICE, M J

PA (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND; (VETS-N) VETSEARCH AUST PTY LTD

CYC 1

PI AU 8826320 A 19890601 (198930)* 17p

ADT AU 8826320 A AU 1987-26320 19871130

PRAI AU 1987-5680 19871130; AU 1987-26320 19871130; AU 1988-26320

19881129; AU 1989-26320 19891129

IC A61K031-36; **A61K035-78**

AB AU 8826320 A UPAB: 19930923

Compsn. for blocking lice oviposition, feeding and development comprises extracts from the seeds or kernels of meliaceous plants in an inert carrier. The compsn. may be synergised and/or potentiated by mixing with **piperonyl butoxide**, pyrethrins, pyrethroids, diazinon and/or cyromazine.

Pref. the extracts are obtd. from the seeds or kernels of the neem tree (*Azadirachta indica indica*, *Azadirachta indica siameusis*, etc.) or other Meliaceae, e.g. rosewood, white cedar, red cedar, etc. The extracts may be mixed with fatty acids, wool fat, lanolin, wool grease, antioxidants, etc.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used for controlling lice on humans, animals and birds. The extract is rich in azadirachtin and/or other limonoids and is highly effective against ectoparasites but has low toxicity to the host.

O/O

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B04-A07C; B04-A07F2; B05-B01N; B07-D05; B07-D13; B12-B04; B12-C09;
C04-A07C; C04-A07F2; C05-B01N; C07-D05; C07-D13; C12-B04; C12-C09

L118 ANSWER 22 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1989-152903 [21] WPIX

DNC C1989-067591

TI Pesticidal compsns. against arthropods - contg. cypermethrin as pyrethroid component and at least one phosphoric acid, thiophosphoric acid or di thiophosphate.

DC C03

IN BERTOK, B; BOTAR, S; DEAK, A; GAJARY, A; HEGEDUES, A; HIDASI, G; NAGY, L;

PAP, L; SOMFAI, E; SZEGO, A; SZEKELY, I; TOTH, A; ZOLTAN, S; DEAK, A B M;
SZEGOE, A

PA (CHIN) CHINOIN GYOGYSZER ES VEGYESZETI

CYC 25

PI EP 317433 A 19890524 (198921)* EN 19p

R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI NL SE

HU 48102 T 19890529 (198926)

AU 8825636 A 19890518 (198928)

BR 8806014 A 19890808 (198937)

JP 01211511 A 19890824 (198940)

CN 1033144 A 19890531 (199019)

DD 283551 A 19901017 (199112)

US 5043163 A 19910827 (199137) 9p

IL 88180 A 19920621 (199234) A01N057-12 <--

CA 1335957 C 19950620 (199532) A01N057-10 <--

JP 07091166 B2 19951004 (199544) 13p A01N057-16 <--

EP 317433 B1 19951227 (199605) EN 25p A01N057-12 <--

R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI NL SE

DE 3854836 G 19960208 (199611) A01N057-12 <--

ES 2081813 T3 19960316 (199618) A01N057-12 <--

~~RU 2045183 C1 19951010 (199624) 20p A01N053-00 <--~~

SK 278527 B6 19970806 (199740) A01N053-00 <--

SK 8807577 A3 19970806 (199740) A01N053-00 <--

CZ 8807577 A3 19980218 (199813) A01N053-00 <--

CR 283649 B6 19980513 (199825) A01N053-00 <--

KR 9710051 B1 19970620 (199945) A01N057-16 <--

ADT EP 317433 A EP 1988-402887 19881117; JP 01211511 A JP 1988-292247
19881118; US 5043163 A US 1990-565881 19900809; IL 88180 A IL 1988-88180
19881027; CA 1335957 C CA 1988-583316 19881117; JP 07091166 B2 JP
1988-292247 19881118; EP 317433 B1 EP 1988-402887 19881117; DE 3854836 G
DE 1988-3854836 19881117, EP 1988-402887 19881117; ES 2081813 T3 EP
1988-402887 19881117; RU 2045183 C1 SU 1988-4356862 19881117; SK 278527 B6
CS 1988-7577 19881118; SK 8807577 A3 CS 1988-7577 19881118; CZ 8807577 A3
CS 1988-7577 19881118; CZ 283649 B6 CS 1988-7577 19881118; KR 9710051 B1
KR 1988-15163 19881117

FDT JP 07091166 B2 Based on JP 01211511; DE 3854836 G Based on EP 317433; ES
2081813 T3 Based on EP 317433; SK 278527 B6 Previous Publ. SK 8807577; CZ
283649 B6 Previous Publ. CZ 8807577

PRAI HU 1987-5114 19871118

REP 1.Jnl.Ref; AU 506541; EP 147947; FR 2485334; GB 2074867; WO 8604215; WO
8604216; 2.Jnl.Ref

IC ICM A01N053-00; A01N057-10; A01N057-12;
A01N057-16

ICS A01N025-00; A01N043-30; A01N057-14

ICI A01N053:00, A01N057-12; A01N053:00, A01N057-14; A01N053:00, A01N057-16;
A01N053:00, A01N057-16; A01N053:00, A01N057-12; A01N053-00,
A01N057-12, A01N057:

AB EP 317433 A UPAB: 19930923

Multi-component pesticidal compsns. against arthropoda contg. as active
ingredient pyrethroides and phosphate esters and opt. **piperonyl**
butoxide and excipients are claimed comprising as pyrethroid component (I)
0.1-40wt.% of cypermethrin related to the total wt. comprising out of the
8 possible isomers 40-100 wt.% of IRcisS and/or IRtransS stereoisomer adn
as second component (II) at least one phosphoric acid, thiophosphoric acid
or dithiophosphate being toxic on arthropoda at a ratio fo 1:1-99 related
to the amt. of cypermethrin.

(II) may comprise e.g. heptenophos, phosphamidon, dichlorvos,
parathion, diazinon, triazophos, demethon, mevinphos, ethroprop,
nephospholan, phosmer, phosalone, malathion or quinalphos. The compsn.
may comprise as excipient ionic surfactants, pref. 0.1-20 wt.% of calcium
salt of alkyl aryl sulphonate, as non-ionic surfactants, pref. 0.5-40 wt.%
of alkyl phenol polyglycolether contg. 10 moles of ethylene oxide and/or
0.5-40 wt.% of tristiryl phenol ethoxylates (EO=ZO) and solvents, pref.

xylylene or aromatic solvent mixts., e.g. Solves so (RTM) 100 or 150.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The combinations can be used for killing agricultural pests or as veterinary compsns. The compsns have a synergistic interaction which can be achieved without a change of teh activity and a dose reduction can be obtd. relative to the totally used active ingredient.

0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: C04-A07C; C05-B01M; C12-B04; C12-C09; C12-L09; C12-N01; C12-N02

ABEQ US 5043163 A UPAB: 19930923

Multicomponent arthropodicidal compsns. comprise (A) as the sole cypermethrin component, one of the following isomers or mixt. of isomers:- IRcis S, IRtrans S, IScis R, IStrans R, IRCis S and IRtrans S in a 1:1 mixt. by wt., or IRCis S + IScis R:IRtrans S + IS trans R in a 40:60 mixt. by wt. or IR trans S + IStrans R in a 50:50 mixt. by wt.

(B) O,O-diethyl-O- 2-isopropyl-6-methyl- pyrimidine-4-yl-phosphorothioate (diazinon), O,O-diethyl -O-1-phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole-3-yl- phosphorothioate (triazophus), S-2,3-dihydro-5-methoxy-2-oxo- 1,3,4-thiadiazol-3-yl- methyl-O,O-dimethyl-phosphore-dithioate (methidathion), chlorobicyclo-3,2,0-hepta -2,6-dien-6-yl-dimethyl-phosphate (heptenophos), S-6-chloro-2,3- dihydro-2-oxobenzoxazol-3-yl- methyl-O,O-diethyl -phosphorodithioate (phosalone) or quinalphos (O,O-diethyl-O-quinoxalin-2-yl phosphorothioate is typical.

ADVANTAGE - A synergistic effect is achieved.

ABEQ EP 317433 B UPAB: 19960205

Synergistic pesticidal composition against arthropoda containing as active ingredient pyrethroids and phosphate esters and optionally piperonyl butoxide and excipients comprising as pyrethroid component at least 0.1 percent by weight of cypermethrin related to the total weight comprising out of the 8 possible isomers 40 to 100 percent by weight of lRcisS and/or lRtransS stereoisomer and as a second component at least one phosphoric acid, thiophosphoric acid or dithiophosphate being toxic on arthropoda at a ratio between 10:1 to 99:1 related to the amount of cypermethrin.

Dwg.0/0

L118 ANSWER 23 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1986-042364 [07] WPIX

DNC C1986-017986

TI Insecticidal compsns contg. linalol - for application to animals as shampoos, sprays and dips.

DC C03

IN DUFFY, T E; HINK, W F

PA (RIVF) RIVIANA FOODS INC

CYC 9

PI BE 902977 A 19860127 (198607)* 36p

PT 80862 A 19860120 (198608)

GB 2163651 A 19860305 (198610)

DE 3526911 A 19860313 (198612)

NL 8502137 A 19860217 (198612)

AU 8545357 A 19860220 (198615)

FR 2571220 A 19860411 (198621)

JP 61083103 A 19860426 (198623)

IT 1214659 B 19900118 (199203)

ADT BE 902977 A BE 1985-902977 19850726; GB 2163651 A GB 1985-18903 19850726;

DE 3526911 A DE 1985-3526911 19850725; NL 8502137 A NL 1985-2137 19850726;..

FR 2571220 A FR 1985-11496 19850726; JP 61083103 A JP 1985-165627 19850726

PRAI US 1984-634903 19840726

IC A01N025-00; A01N031-02; A01N043-30;

A01N049-00; A01N065-00; A61K007-07; A61K031-04;

C07C033-02; C11B000-00; C11D003-48; D06M013-16

AB BE 902977 A UPAB: 19930922
 Pesticidal compsns. contg. 0.1-95% linalol (3,7-dimethyl -1,6-octadien-3-ol) (I) are new.
 (I) may be isolated from natural oils, e.g. from flowers, woods, leaves and grasses, or it may be prepd. synthetically from monocyclic terpenes.
 These may be formulated as shampoos, sprays, or dips, contg. 0.1-95% (I), esp. 0.5-10% for shampoos, 0.1-15% for sprays, and at least 10% for dips. Other components that may be present include other active materials, such as **piperonyl** butoxide or sesame oil, excipients such as ethanol, esp. 3:7 aq. ethanol, and surfactants.
 USE/ADVANTAGE - The compositions are insecticides suitable for application to animals and the areas used by animals such as bedding, furniture and carpets. The compositions are effective against all insect, including fleas, flies and mosquitoes, insect eggs and larvae, ticks, and acarids, and have low toxicity to warm-blooded animals.
 O/O
 FS CPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: C10-E04D; C12-B04; **C12-L09**; C12-N02

L118 ANSWER 24 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
 AN 1985-298188 [48] WPIX
 DNC C1986-138712
 TI Compsns for prophylactic treatment of myxomatosis - contg. benzalkonium chloride, terpeneol, and a pyrethrin insecticide.
 DC B05 C03
 PA (AGRI-N) AGRICULTURAL CHEM L; (ROLA-I) ROLAND M
 CYC 2
 PI FR 2562799 A 19851018 (198548)* 22p
 ES 8605943 A 19861001 (198649)
 ADT FR 2562799 A FR 1984-6091 19840416; ES 8605943 A ES 1985-544593 19850626
 PRAI FR 1984-6091 19840416
 IC **A01N033-12**; **A01N053-00**; A61K031-14
 AB FR 2562799 A UPAB: 20000613
 Compsns. for the prophylactic treatment of myxomatosis contains (a) at least one quat. ammonium salt (such as benzalkonium chloride) and terpeneol, (b) a synthetic pyrethrinoid or natural pyrethrin, or their mixt., and opt. (c) emulsifiers, insecticidal synergists, light stabilisers, anti-oxidants, and solvents (hydrocarbons, chlorofluorinated hydrocarbons, alcohols, water).
 The compsns. may be dispersible in water and contain benzalkonium chloride, terpeneol, permethrine, and a polyoxyethylated triglyceride. Alternatively the active ingredients may be dissolved in a liquified gas for aerosol application. Suitable components for part (c) include **piperonyl** butoxide, octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide, 2,6-di-tert. butyl para cresol and benzophenol.
 The compsns. are applied by spraying the soil or areas where rabbits are raised, or by application of an aerosol, which is effective for 1-2 hrs. in the open air or for 24 hrs. in a closed space.
 ADVANTAGE - The compsns. are active against the disease by combatting both the insects that spread it and the contact sources (mucal secretions, blood, urine).
 Dwg.0/0
 FS CPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: B04-A07C; B10-A22; B10-E04B; B12-A06; **B12-L09**; B12-N02;
 C04-A07C; C10-A22; C10-E04B; C12-A06; **C12-L09**; C12-N02

L118 ANSWER 25 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
 AN 1985-196495 [32] WPIX
 DNN N1985-147404 DNC C1985-085865
 TI Pest control in animals - with dispenser contg. membrane capable of

zero-order rate of release.

DC A97 C03 P14

IN SPECKMAN, C A

PA (BEND-N) BEND RES INC

CYC 19

PI WO 8503197 A 19850801 (198532)* EN 18p

W: SU

EP 152190 A 19850821 (198534) EN

R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

AU 8538191 A 19850808 (198539)

ZA 8500454 A 19850718 (198540)

BR 8500377 A 19850910 (198547)

DK 8500400 A 19850731 (198601)

US 4562794 A 19860107 (198605)

JP 61158739 A 19860718 (198635)

CA 1223196 A 19870623 (198729)

ADT WO 8503197 A WO 1985-US140 19850130; EP 152190 A EP 1985-300391 19850121;

ZA 8500454 A ZA 1985-454 19850121; US 4562794 A US 1984-575002 19840130;

JP 61158739 A JP 1985-15239 19850129

PRAI US 1984-575002 19840130

REP ~~US-3949708; US-4356969; US-4366777; US-4445641; US-3756200; US-4189467; US-4425874~~

IC A01K013-00; A01M025-00; A01N025-18; A01N043-30;
A01N053-00

AB WO 8503197 A UPAB: 19930925

Device comprises an attachment device and a controlled-release dispenser. The dispenser dispenses all of a pesticide or repellent at a zero-order effective rate of release. The dispenser comprises a membrane controlling the rate of release by diffusion and a porous reservoir which is highly permeable to and insoluble in the active ingredient (I). The porous reservoir material has interconnected pores capable of retaining (I) by capillary forces.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Esp. for the control of pests on livestock and poultry. The device is inexpensive, durable, reusable, adjustable and has long-term zero-order release rate.

0/5

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A12-W04; A12-W11A; C04-A07C; C04-B01C; C04-C02; C04-C03; C05-B01M; C10-A12; C10-A12C; C10-D03; C10-G02; C11-C03; C11-C04; C12-L09; C12-M10; C12-N01

ABEQ US 4562794 A UPAB: 19930925

A dispenser contg. a pesticide or repellent is attached, pref. by a tag, esp. an ear tag, to an animal to release in a controlled manner, at a zero-effective rate, the active ingredient (AI). The AI is released by diffusion through a membrane in the dispenser from a porous reservoir material in the dispenser, which is highly permeable to the AI and in which the AI is insoluble. The reservoir has interconnected pores able to retain the AI by capillary force. The membrane completely covers the reservoir and is sealed at its edges.

The membrane is pref. made of e.g. copolymers of ethane, propane, C2F4, rubbers or silicones, polyamides, polyesters. The dispenser also contains anti-oxidants, UB absorbers and/or colourant. The dispenser contains at least 1 insecticide, e.g. pyrethrin and/or an insect repellent, e.g. an aromatic ester. The dispenser also contains a synergistic, esp. **piperonyl** butoxide.

ADVANTAGE - An effective, cheap, durable, re-usable, adjustable dispenser is provided.

L118 ANSWER 26 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1985-087323 [15] WPIX

DNN N1985-065327 DNC C1985-038027

TI Application of topical veterinary medicaments - by means of a roll on

dispenser.

DC B07 C03 P33
IN FRECKELTON, B J; FURNEAUX, R W; MCKINNON, A R
PA (SYNT) SYNTEX (USA)
CYC 3

PI BE 900691 A 19850327 (198515)* 13p
GB 2150437 A 19850703 (198527)
AU 8433562 A 19850606 (198530)
ADT BE 900691 A BE 1984-900691 19840927; GB 2150437 A GB 1984-24390 19840927
PRAI US 1983-556711 19831130

IC A01N025-00; A01N043-30; A01N053-00;
A61J000-00; A61K009-00; A61K031-10

AB BE 900691 A UPAB: 19930925

Applicator for veterinary medicaments comprises (a) a topically active liquid medicament contained in (b) a reservoir having a rolling means for applying the medicament to the animal.

More specifically, a ball (1) of plastic material can turn freely in a holder (2) held by a retention ring (10) in the reservoir (11). The holder is fitted with a hole (6) and a number of protrusions (4). (5) is the neck of the reservoir, (7) is the cap, and (9) is the screw thread.

~~USE/ADVANTAGE---The medicament may be an anti-inflammatory or~~
analgesic, esp. dimethyl sulphoxide, or an insecticide or ectoparasiticide such as cypermethrine or **piperonyl** butoxide. By using a roll-on applicator, contact with the active ingredient and the skin of the person applying it is avoided, unlike conventional washes, shampoos, gels, flea collars, etc..

1/1

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B04-A07C; B10-A10; B11-C04; B12-A07; B12-B04; B12-D01; B12-D07;
B12-L09; B12-N02; C04-A07C; C10-A10; C11-C04; C12-A07;
C12-B04; C12-D01; C12-D07; C12-L09; C12-N02

L118 ANSWER 27 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1984-226756 [37] WPIX

DNC C1984-095632

TI Arthropodicidal 1-aryl-cyclobutane-1 -carboxylic acid ester(s) - with opt. substd. phenoxy benzyl or phenoxy pyridyl methyl alcohol(s).

DC B05 C02 C03

IN ELMES, B C; WALSER, R A

PA (CSIR) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG; (DUNL-N) DUNLENA PTY LTD; (HOLA-I) HOLAN G

CYC 15

PI EP 118283 A 19840912 (198437)* EN 25p

R: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL SE

WO 8403504 A 19840913 (198438) EN

RW: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL SE

W: AU BR JP US

AU 8426501 A 19840928 (198450)

ZA 8401521 A 19840827 (198501)

BR 8405756 A 19850220 (198514)

EP 138853 A 19850502 (198518) EN

R: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL SE

JP 60500621 W 19850502 (198524)

IL 71101 A 19871130 (198803)

EP 118283 B 19881102 (198844) EN

R: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL SE

DE 3474954 G 19881208 (198850)

US 4849450 A 19890718 (198936)

ADT EP 118283 A EP 1984-301310 19840229; WO 8403504 A WO 1984-AU31 19840301;

ZA 8401521 A ZA 1984-1521 19840229; EP 138853 A EP 1984-900948 19840301;

JP 60500621 W JP 1984-501056 19840301; US 4849450 A US 1987-44765 19870501

PRAI AU 1983-8267 19830302; AU 1983-26501 19840301

REP EP 1566; EP 2620; EP 37851; EP 44718; AU 7727408; AU 7842444; AU 7842723; AU 8061727; AU 8171819; GB 2079282; US 3746751; US 4062968; US 4235926; US 4262014

IC A01N013-30; A01N031-14; A01N037-38; A01N043-40; A61K031-21; C07C067-08; C07C069-75; C07C121-75; C07C149-40; C07D213-64; C07D317-46; C07D317-60; C07D405-12

AB EP 118283 A UPAB: 19930925

Cyclobutanecarboxylate cpds. of formula (I) are new. R1= halogen, or 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C alkoxy or 1-4C alkylthio, each opt. halogen-substd.; R2=H, halogen or methyl, or R1 and R2 together form a methylenedioxy or difluoromethylenedioxy gp. or a fused-on benzene ring; R3=H, CN or C=CH; Y=-CH- or -N-; Z=H or F; X1, X2, X3, X4=independently H, F, Cl or Br.

Specifically claimed cpds. include alpha-cyano-4'-fluoro-3'-phenoxybenzyl-1-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-2,2,3,3-tetrafluoro cyclobutane-1-carboxylate and the corresp. cpds. in which the cyano gps. is replaced by H and ethynyl.

USE - (I) have arthropodocidal activity and have use, e.g. as insecticides and acaricides. They are active against, e.g. Australian sheep blowfly, German cockroach, cotton budworm, housefly, Australian mosquito, American cockroach, coastal brown ant, hide beetle, flour beetle, drug store beetle and rice weevil. Compsns. contg. them are conventional and there may include pyrethrin synergists, esp.

piperonyl butoxide.

0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B06-A02; B07-D04; B10-A15; B10-G02; B12-B02; B12-B04; B12-N02; C06-A02; C07-D04; C10-A15; C10-G02; C12-B02; C12-B04; C12-N02

L118 ANSWER 28 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1984-160399 [26] WPIX

DNC C1984-067665

TI Carboxy vinyl di methyl cyclopropane carboxylate(s) - useful as parasiticides esp. acaricides, nematocides and insecticides used to control aphids, flies, ticks, mite and larvae.

DC B05 C02 C03

IN MARTEL, J; TECHE, A; TESSIER, J

PA (ROUS) ROUSSEL-UCLAF

CYC 1

PI FR 2536392 A 19840525 (198426)* 30p

ADT FR 2536392 A FR 1982-19515 19821122

PRAI FR 1980-14722 19800702; FR 1982-19515 19821122; FR 1983-1344 19830128

IC A01N053-00; A61K031-21; C07C069-74; C07C121-70; C07D213-64; C07D307-20; C07D309-12

AB FR 2536392 A UPAB: 19930925

The present addition specifically claims cpds. covered by the parent patent FR2486073 (Derwent 82-12228E/07). These cpds. are (a) (S)-cyano-3-phenoxy-benzyl IR, cis-2,2-dimethyl-3 -((Z)-ROOC-CH=CH)-cyclopropane carboxylates (where R is 2,2-dichloro-1-cyano-vinyl, RS 1,1,1-trichloro-2-propyl, (S)- and (R) 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propyl, bromomethyl, (RS) 2,2,2-trifluoro-1 ethoxy-ethyl, fluoromethyl or chloromethyl; (b) cyano-3-phenoxy-benzyl IR, cis-2,2-dimethyl-3-(Z)-ROOC-CH=CH)-cyclopropane carboxylate (where R is tetrahydro-pyran-2-yl or tetrahydro-furan-2-yl); (c) (S)-cyano-3-phenoxy-benzyl IR, cis-2,2-dimethyl 3-(3-oxo-3-bromomethoxy (E)-1-propenyl) cyclopropane carboxylate, (d) benzyl IR, cis-2,2-dimethyl-2-((Z)-ROOC-CH=CH)-cyclopropane carboxylate (where R is 2-fluoroethyl, 2,2-difluoroethyl or 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl; (e) (R,S)1-(6-phenoxy-2-pyridyl)ethyl IR, cis-2,2-dimethyl-3-(3-oxo 3-(1,1,1,3,3,3 -hexafluoroisopropoxy)-(Z)-1-propenyl) -cyclopropane-carboxylate and (f) (S)-cyano-(3-phenoxy-4-fluorobenzyl) IR, cis-2,2-dimethyl-3-(3-oxo-3 -(RS-1,1,1-trifluoro-propenyl 2-oxy) (Z)-1-propenyl) -cyclopropane-carboxylate.

(b) Intermediates are (S)-alpha-cyano-3-phenoxy -4-fluoro-benzyl, benzyl and (RS)-1-(6-phenoxy-2-pyridyl) ethyl esters of IR, cis-2,2-dimethyl-3-(3-oxo-3-hydroxy-(A)-1-propenyl) cyclopropane carboxylate and (b) benzyl IR, cis-2,2-dimethyl-3-(3--tertbutoxy -(Z)-1-propenyl)-cyclopropane carboxylate.

Antiparasitics are used to control plant and animal parasites, which have acaricidal, nematocidal and insecticidal activity and may be used to control ticks and mite. They may be used in association with pyrethrinoid esters (listed in derivs) and for pyrethrinoid synergistics, such as **piperonyl** butoxide. They may be applied locally, added to animal feeds etc.

O/O

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B04-A07C; B12-B02; B12-B04; **B12-L09**; B12-N02; C04-A07C; C12-B02; C12-B04; **C12-L09**; C12-N02

L118 ANSWER 29 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1981-55514D [31] WPIX

TI Acaricidal compsn. for control of animal ticks and mites - contains (s)-alpha-cyano 3-phenoxy-benzyl 1R, cis-2,2-di methyl-3-2,2-di chloro vinyl-cyclopropane-1-carboxylate.

DC B05 C03

IN BONIN, W; MARTEL, J

PA (ROUS) ROUSSEL-UCLAF

CYC 1

PI FR 2470602 A 19810612 (198131)* 9p

PRAI FR 1979-29758 19791204

IC **A01N053-00**; A23K001-00; A61K031-21; C07C121-70

AB FR 2470602 A UPAB: 19930915

(S)-Alpha-cyano-3-phenoxy-benzyl 1R, cis 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl) cyclopropane-1-carboxylate (cpd.A) is used to control parasitic acarien.

Cpd. A is known and may be prepd. by the method of FR 2375161. Its use against plant acarien and nematodes is described in FR2402411. The compsns. may be applied externally or admin. parenterally, orally or rectally. Typical emulsifiable solns. for external admin. contain 3-10 wt.% of Cpd. A. Synergistics for pyrethrinoids, e.g. **piperonyl butoxide**, may be added in amts. of 2-20 wt. parts, esp. 5-12 wt. parts, per part of Cpd. A.

Acaricide and acarifuge used to control ixodidae and sarcoptidae e.g. ticks, such as Boophilus, Hyalomma, Amblyomma and Phipicephalus and mite such as sarcoptic, psoroptic and chorioptic types. The compsns. are used to treat cattle, **sheep**, pigs, poultry, dogs, cats etc. Cpd. A is very well tolerated e.g. s.c. admin. and has excellent activity.

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B04-A07C; B12-B02; B12-B04; C04-A07C; C12-B02; C12-B04

L118 ANSWER 30 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1979-00335B [01] WPIX

TI Pharmaceutical veterinary compsns. contg. pyrethrinoid(s) - for treatment of mange and ticks by oral, parenteral or topical application.

DC B02 B03 B05 C02 C03

PA (ROUS) ROUSSEL-UCLAF

CYC 1

PI FR 2384494 A 19781124 (197901)*

PRAI FR 1976-4560 19760219; FR 1977-8990 19770325

IC A61K031-00; C07C069-74; C07D209-48; C07D307-42

AB FR 2384494 A UPAB: 19930901

Novel compsns. contain >=1 cis or trans, racemic or optically active pyrethrinoid of formula (I):

In (I) R1 = H, halogen, or 1-8C alkyl; R2 = H, halogen, 1-8C alkyl or

2-8C alkoxy carbonyl; or R1 and R2 together form a 3-6C cycloalkyl group; and R = a radical of formula: or a mixture of these, such that when R1 and R2 are both Cl or are both CH3, then R is neither of the last two formulae given above.

Used for treatment of various forms of mange (sarcoptic, psoroptic and chorioptic), and to combat ticks. A typical prod. is 5-benzyl-3-furyl methyl d-trans chrysanthemate. In an example, an injectable soln. was prepd. contg. 2 g. of this ester, 6.65 g. piperonyl butoxide, 0.33 g. alpha-tocopherol acetate, 29 g. benzyl benzoate, and peanut oil to 100 ml.

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B04-A07C; B06-D03; B07-A01; B12-B04; **B12-L09**; C04-A07C;
C06-D03; C07-A01; C12-B04; **C12-L09**

L118 ANSWER 31 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1978-63397A [36] WPIX

TI Animal and plant systemic insecticides, acaricides and tickicides - are metal-phenoxy-benzyl 2-fluoroalkyl-oxy, thio, sulphinyl-phenyl alkanolic acid ester(s).

DC C03

PA (AMCY) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO

CYC 10

PI BE 862133 A 19780621 (197836)*
NL 7800516 A 19790115 (197905)
DE 2757066 A 19790201 (197906)
SE 7713322 A 19790219 (197910)
JP 54019933 A 19790215 (197912)
FR 2411176 A 19790810 (197938)
FR 2411177 A 19790810 (197938)
DD 136689 A 19790725 (197939)
FR 2424900 A 19800104 (198008)
AT 7709194 A 19800315 (198014)
DD 142961 A 19800723 (198038)
RO 74887 A 19801030 (198124)
IT 1092245 B 19850706 (198638)
DE 2760366 A 19861002 (198641)
JP 62000138 B 19870106 (198704)
DE 2757066 C 19870910 (198736)

PRAI US 1977-814600 19770711; US 1977-830515 19770906; US 1978-890721
19780320

IC **A01N009-24**; **A01N037-38**; C07C069-76; C07C121-75;
C07C145-00; C07C147-00; C07C149-40

AB BE 862133 A UPAB: 19930901

m-Phenoxybenzyl 2-(haloalkyloxy, thio, sulphinyl or sulphonyl-phenyl)-alkanoic acid esters of formula (I) as the racemates or optical isomers are new: (where RCF2X is in the meta or para position; X=S,O,SO or -SO2; R=H, F, Cl, CHF2 or CF3; R2 = ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, tert-butyl or isopropenyl and R3 = H or CN). Intermediates of formula (II) are also claimed: (R,X and R2 are as defined above except case where R2 = isopropenyl is not claimed). (I) protect animals and plants. They may be applied to plant foliage or the soil and give a high residual activity in the plant tissue. They are administered to animals by oral, parenteral or topical application or added to the animal feedstuff (at 0.001-0.1 wt. %). Compsns. may contain other active cpds., such as pyrethroid synergists e.g. piperonyl butoxide, sesamex or isosafrole n-octyl-sulphoxide or other insecticides, e.g. phosphates, carbamates, formamidines, chlorinated hydrocarbons and halobenzoylureas. (I) are partic. effective against diptera, lepidoptera, coleoptera and hormoptera and esp. useful against tobacco badworm (*Heliothis virescens*).

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: C10-A10; C10-A15; C10-C03; C10-G02; C12-B04; **C12-L09**;

C12-N02

L118 ANSWER 32 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1977-59411Y [34] WPIX
TI Acaricidal compsns. contg. pyrethrins - for veterinary use, can be applied orally, parenterally or topically.
DC B03 B05 C02 C03
PA (ROUS) ROUSSEL-UCLAF
CYC 10
PI BE 851590 A 19770818 (197734)*
DE 2707119 A 19770901 (197736)
NL 7701849 A 19770823 (197736)
JP 52102432 A 19770827 (197740)
FR 2341307 A 19771021 (197749)
ZA 7701003 A 19780220 (197816)
US 4100297 A 19780711 (197837)
GB 1580251 A 19801126 (198048)
CA 1094953 A 19810203 (198110)
JP 62044524 B 19870921 (198741)
IT 1143562 B 19861022 (198831)
DE 2707119 C 19890810 (198932)
NL 187960 B 19911001 (199142)
PRAI FR 1976-4560 19760219; FR 1977-860 19770113; FR 1977-8990 19770325
IC A01N053-00; A23K001-17; A61K031-19; C07C069-74; C07D209-48; C07D307-42
AB BE 851590 A UPAB: 19930901
Pharmaceutical compsns. contain ≥ 1 pyrethrin of formula (I) as cis or trans isomer and is optically active or racemic form In the formula, R1 is H, halo or 1-8C alkyl; R2 is H, halo, 1-8C alkyl or 2-8C alkoxy carbonyl; or R1+R2 together are 3-6C cycloalkyl; and R is 5-benzyl-3-furylmethyl; 3,4,5,6-tetrahydrophthalimidomethyl; 3-phenoxybenzyl; alpha-cyano-phenoxybenzyl or a gp. of formulae (II), (III) or (IV).
Cpds. (I) are known as insecticides. They are now found to be useful for controlling acarids, e.g. of the genera Boophilus, Hyalomma, Amblyomma and Rhipicephalus, on animals. They are administered parenterally, orally (e.g. in the feed) or topically.
A typical compsn. comprises 5g 5-benzyl-3-furylmethyl d-trans chrysanthemate; 25g piperonyl butoxide; 10g 'polysorbate 80'; 25g (Triton X 100'; 1g tocopherol acetate and ethanol to make 100 ml.
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B04-A07C; B06-D03; B07-A01; B12-B04; B12-L09; C04-A07C; C06-D03; C07-A01; C12-B04; C12-L09

L118 ANSWER 33 OF 33 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1966-25989F [00] WPIX
TI Compn for the treatment of hairy and furry animals comprising an aerosol contg at least one soluble active substance supported on a powdered.
DC C03
PA (LOCH) LOCHER EG
CYC 4
PI FR 1469286 A 19670210 (196800)*
DE 1492006 A (196801)
GB 1091374 A (196801)
CA 833514 A (197006)
PRAI CH 1965-1085 19650126
AB FR 1469286 A UPAB: 19930831
A compn. for the treatment of hairy and furry animals comprising an aerosol containing at least one soluble active substance supported on a powdered absorbent.
The active substances are insecticides such as pyrethrum (I) and may contain synergistic agents such as piperonyl

butoxide

(II).

Disinfection, deodourisation, cleaning, removal of dust,
and protection of hairy and particularly domestic animals.

Hygienic treatment of dogs and of horses in season.

Treatment of mycoses, scurf, scabies, etc.

The powdered absorbent ensures better penetration of the
compn. giving improved activity, and larger areas may be treated
per unit vol. of aerosol.

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B04-A07C; B04-C02; B04-D02; B06-A02; B10-C04; B10-D03; B10-H02E;
B12-A01; B12-A02; B12-L01; B12-L06; **B12-L09**; B12-M01

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:10:41 ON 25 FEB 2003)
SET COST OFF

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:10:59 ON 25 FEB 2003

E PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE/CN

L1 1 S E3

E PIPERONYL/CN

L2 1 S E3

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:11:59 ON 25 FEB 2003

E WO2000-GB2076/AP, PRN

L3 1 S E3, E4

E GB99-12443/AP, PRN

L4 1 S E4

E MORRIS S/AU

L5 443 S E3-E27, E42-E44

E RYAN R/AU

L6 44 S E3, E6

E RYAN ROB/AU

L7 27 S E3, E4, E7, E8, E11

E BARRIER/PA, CS

L8 3 S E5, E6

L9 78 S E3, E4 NOT L8

L10 1708 S L1

L11 36570 S PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE OR PIPERONYLBUTOXIDE OR BUTACIDE OR BUTOCI

L12 36766 S L10, L11

L13 224 S L2

L14 3880 S PIPERONYL OR DIPIPERAL OR DIPIPERON# OR FLOROPIPAMIDE OR PIPA

L15 3979 S L13, L14

L16 1 S L3-L9 AND L10-L15

L17 2670 S L12 AND L15

E EUCALYPTUS/CT

L18 2 S EUCALYPT?/CT AND L17

L19 2 S EUCALYPT?/CW AND L17

L20 7 S EUCALYPT? AND L17

E CAJEPUT/CT

E E3+ALL

L21 22 S E2

E CAJUPUT/CT

L22 44 S E3, E4

E E5+ALL

L23 43 S E2

E EUCALYPTUS OIL/CT

E E3+ALL

L24 720 S E2

L25 3 S L17 AND L24

L26 7 S L18-L20, L25
 L27 778 S CAJEPUT OR CAJUPUT OR PUNKTREE OR PUNK TREE OR MELALEUC?
 L28 1 S L17 AND L21-L23, L27
 E LEMONGRASS/CT
 L29 50 S E3
 E E6+ALL
 L30 192 S E2
 E LEMONGRASS/CT
 E E3+ALL
 L31 50 S E7
 L32 727 S LEMONGRASS OR LEMON GRASS
 L33 2 S L17 AND L29-L32
 E CYMBOPOGON/CT
 E E8+ALL
 L34 0 S E7+NT AND L17
 L35 0 S E10 AND L17
 E CLOVE BUD/CT
 E E4+ALL
 L36 354 S E2
 E CLOVE/CT
 E E3+ALL
 L37 290 S E1
 E E2+ALL
 L38 660 S E12-E15, E11
 L39 2216 S CLOVE OR CLOVEBUD OR CLOVE BUD
 L40 3 S L17 AND L36-L39
 E DICYPELLIUM/CT
 E PEPPERMINT/CT
 L41 632 S E3
 L42 432 S E4-E20
 E E21+ALL
 L43 748 S E2
 L44 4080 S PEPPERMINT OR PEPPER MINT
 L45 1135 S MENTHA(S) PIPERITA
 L46 7 S L17 AND L41-L45
 L47 14 S L26, L28, L33, L40, L46
 L48 1 S L47 AND LANOLIN
 E LANOLIN/CT
 E E3+ALL
 L49 3 S E4+NT AND L17
 L50 8 S L17 AND LANOLIN
 L51 21 S L47-L50
 L52 1 S L51 AND L3-L9
 L53 1 S L51 AND (BOWFLY OR BOW FLY)
 L54 13 S L51 AND 5/SC, SX
 L55 8 S L51 AND (1 OR 62 OR 63)/SC, SX
 L56 5 S L51-L55 AND ?PARASIT?
 L57 4 S L56 NOT DILUTION/TI
 L58 16 S L51 NOT L56
 SEL DN AN 7 9 10 11 12 16
 L59 10 S L58 NOT E1-E18
 SEL DN AN L58 9
 L60 1 S E19-E21
 L61 15 S L57, L59, L60 AND L3-L60
 L62 13 S L61 AND (?INSECT? OR ?PARASIT? OR MITE OR TICK OR FLEA OR FLY
 L63 2 S L61 NOT L62
 L64 15 S L62, L63 AND (CLOVE? OR LEMON? OR ?EUCALYP? OR ?MINT? OR ?MENT
 SEL HIT RN
 L65 9 S L64 AND ESSENTIAL(L) OIL
 L66 9 S L64 AND OIL
 L67 15 S L64-L66

L68 2 S E22-E23

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:37:00 ON 25 FEB 2003

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:37:14 ON 25 FEB 2003

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:37:46 ON 25 FEB 2003

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:37:56 ON 25 FEB 2003

L69 1303 S L12
L70 787 S L15
L71 657 S L69 AND L70
L72 9 S L71 AND VE/CT
L73 10 S L71 AND SHEEP
E SHEEP/CT
L74 79436 S E3+NT OR E10+NT
L75 7 S L71 AND L74
L76 16 S L72,L73,L75
E ECTOPARA/CT
L77 9481 S E6+NT
E E6+ALL
L78 6 S L76 AND L77
L79 8 S E2+NT AND L76
L80 16 S L76,L78,L79
E PLANTS/CT
L81 22 S E3+NT AND L71
L82 0 S E53+NT AND L71
L83 0 S L81 AND L80
E PLANT OIL/CT
L84 3 S E4+NT AND L71
L85 0 S L80 AND L84
L86 2 S L81 AND L84
E PLANT EXTRACTS/CT
L87 4 S E3+NT AND L71
E E4+ALL
L88 5 S L86,L87
SEL DN AN 1 2
L89 2 S L88 AND E1-E6
L90 1 S L84 NOT L89
SEL DN AN L81 1 5
L91 2 S E7-E12
L92 2 S L89,L91
L93 10 S L80 AND SHEEP
SEL DN AN 1 6 7
L94 3 S L93 AND E13-E21
L95 6 S L80 NOT L93
L96 5 S L92,L94

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:06:48 ON 25 FEB 2003

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:07:17 ON 25 FEB 2003

L97 8526 S L11/BIX
E PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE/DCN
E E3+ALL
L98 206 S E2 OR 0039/DRN
L99 8603 S L97,L98
L100 483 S L14/BIX
E PIPERONYL/DCN
L101 293 S L99 AND L100
L102 8 S L101 AND SHEEP/BIX
L103 11 S L101 AND (LEMON? OR CLOVE? OR PEPPERMINT? OR CAJEPUT? OR CAJU
L104 18 S L102,L103
L105 20 S L100 AND (B14-S12 OR C14-S12 OR B12-L09 OR C12-L09)/MC

L106 1 S L103 AND L105
L107 6 S A61K035-78/IC, ICM, ICS AND L101
L108 3 S L104, L105 AND L107
L109 3 S L106, L108
L110 3 S L107 NOT L109
SEL DN AN 3
L111 1 S L110 AND E1-E2
L112 4 S L109, L111
L113 32 S L104, L105 NOT L106-L112
L114 30 S L112, L113 AND A01N/IC, ICM, ICS
L115 6 S L112, L113 NOT L114
L116 4 S L115 NOT (IVERMECTIN OR COCOON)/TI
L117 29 S L114 NOT BEES/TI
L118 33 S L116, L117

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:16:04 ON 25 FEB 2003